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Algeria	6,500 Dhs.	Iraq	15,100	Norway	1,820 Nkr.
Austria	— 175	Italy	1,200 Lira	Portugal	1,270 Pts.
Bahrain	— 1,650 Dhs.	Japan	200 Yen	Spain	— 80 Esc.
Belgium	— 40 B.F.	Jordan	1,600 Dm	Croatia	— 450 Kuna
Bulgaria	— 500 Levs.	Korea	500 Dongs	South Africa	— 100 Rand
Canada	— C\$ 1.20	Kuwait	500 Fils	Tunisia	— 100 Dinas
Cyprus	— 600 Mts.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	U.S.A.	— 100 P.
Denmark	— 100 Kr.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	U.S.S.R.	— 6,700 R.
Egypt	— 100 P.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Venezuela	— 6,700 P.
Finland	— 100 F.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Yemen	— 1,000 R.
France	— 550 F.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zambia	— 1,050 Dz.
Germany	— 2,200 D.M.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zimbabwe	— 2,200 Z.
Greece	— 45 P.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zimbabwe	— 2,200 Z.
Iceland	— 70 D.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zimbabwe	— 2,200 Z.
Ireland	— 110 P.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zimbabwe	— 2,200 Z.
Iraq	— 100 D.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zimbabwe	— 2,200 Z.
Italy	— 1,200 Lira	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zimbabwe	— 2,200 Z.
Japan	— 200 Yen	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zimbabwe	— 2,200 Z.
Korea	— 500 Dongs	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zimbabwe	— 2,200 Z.
Malta	— 100 L.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zimbabwe	— 2,200 Z.
Morocco	— 100 Dhs.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zimbabwe	— 2,200 Z.
Norway	— 1,820 Nkr.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zimbabwe	— 2,200 Z.
Portugal	— 1,270 Pts.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zimbabwe	— 2,200 Z.
Spain	— 80 Esc.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zimbabwe	— 2,200 Z.
Sweden	— 100 Kr.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zimbabwe	— 2,200 Z.
Switzerland	— 500 Frs.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zimbabwe	— 2,200 Z.
United Kingdom	— 1,150 P.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zimbabwe	— 2,200 Z.
U.S.S.R.	— 100 P.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zimbabwe	— 2,200 Z.
Zambia	— 1,000 P.	Liberia	— 1,150 L.	Zimbabwe	— 2,200 Z.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Soviet Trading Bloc Changes Oil Pricing System at Summit

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Comecon, the Soviet economic bloc, ended a summit meeting here Thursday with an agreement to drop a pricing system for Soviet oil that has been a divisive issue within the 10-nation alliance.

Earlier, Tass news agency said President Konstantin U. Chernenko closed the meeting with a speech calling on the West to let capitalism and communism live in "peaceful coexistence."

But he said that "reactionary imperialist circles," especially in the United States, were testing the commitment of the Soviet alliance to peace.

The official who announced the oil-pricing agreement at a news conference indicated that the Soviet Union did not meet reported demands by its allies to increase oil shipments.

Boris Gostev, deputy head of the Communist Party's economics department, also did not say whether the Soviet Union had agreed to

increase what it pays for the farm products and machinery bought in return for oil sales to its allies.

According to Western diplomats, the gap between oil prices and farm and machinery prices has been the subject of major disputes within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, known as Comecon.

It was the first gathering of the bloc's party chiefs since 1969, when they forged an ambitious development program that was ratified by government heads in 1971.

Mr. Gostev told Soviet and foreign journalists at the news conference that the summit participants talked of making top-level meetings more frequent, perhaps during each five-year economic plan.

He also said the gathering addressed the issue of oil prices in one of two final documents.

"We had used a flexible scale of prices based on the five-year average of world prices" that has been in operation since 1976, he said. "Now we shall use a method based more on current prices in the world market." He did not elaborate.

Because oil prices on the Soviet and world markets fluctuate, it was impossible to say if pricing changes would raise or lower the cost of oil to Comecon customers. The pricing system in any case affects only sales from the Soviet Union to its Comecon partners and not to the West.

The Soviet Union subsidized its oil sales within Comecon in the 1970s. When prices skyrocketed in that decade, the five-year system cushioned Comecon buyers.

But the decline in prices of the 1980s has not been felt in the bloc because the higher prices of years before were still figured into the Soviet average. Meanwhile, Soviet production costs have risen steeply.

In his speech, Mr. Chernenko said: "A dangerous test of strength being imposed on us by most reactionary imperialist circles, primarily in the United States, is not our choice, not our policy. But we will be able to stand up for ourselves.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Two Israelis Plead Guilty To Terrorism Against Arabs

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Two Israeli Army reserve officers in trial of 25 alleged Jewish terrorists pleaded guilty Thursday to a variety of conspiracy charges, including membership in a "terrorist organization."

This marked the first time since the suspected Jewish terrorists were arrested April 27 that any of them has publicly confirmed that there was a Jewish "terrorist organization" designed to plan and carry out terrorist attacks against West Bank Arab leaders and Islamic holy places.

There is a specific Israeli law prohibiting "membership in a terrorist organization," which up until now has almost exclusively been applied to Arabs who were members of the Palestine Liberation Organization and various other underground Palestinian groups.

The two defendants, Gilad Peleg and Yosef Tzuris, pleaded guilty in Jerusalem District Court after the prosecution agreed to reduce the charges against the two men in return for their guilty pleas.

On Wednesday, a Justice Ministry spokesman had announced that one of the two men had admitted belonging to the terrorist group.

The prosecution has apparently decided to engage in plea-bargaining with certain defendants charged with lesser crimes in order to enlist their cooperation in the prosecution of those being tried for more serious acts of violence, such as the six defendants accused of premeditated murder. Noam Yaron, the first defendant to plead guilty, was sentenced last week to 18 months in prison for transporting arms intended for use in blowing up Arab buses.

The trial is the largest involving terrorists in Israeli history, and it is being closely followed and widely debated by the Israeli public.

The attacks involved include the planting of bombs that maimed two Arab mayors in the West Bank in 1980; an assault on an Islamic University in Hebron that killed 3 Palestinians and wounded 33 last summer; the planting of bombs

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in Jerusalem.

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19 East Germans Seek Asylum

Kohl Says He's Negotiating to Ease Emigration Problem

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany confirmed Thursday that several East Germans have taken refuge inside West Germany's mission in East Berlin and are demanding asylum in the West.

He said his government was involved in negotiations to resolve their plight.

Speaking at a news conference, Mr. Kohl gave the first official confirmation of recent reports that 19 East Germans, including women and children, have been in the mission for several weeks.

West German officials said the Communist authorities have shown no willingness to cooperate in satisfying the demands for permission to go to the West.

This is in contrast to their cooperation earlier this year when 70 East Germans sought asylum by occupying the West German mission and U.S. Embassy in East Berlin.

The unyielding position adopted by the East German government appears to reflect a crackdown on emigration after the largest exodus

since the Berlin Wall was built in 1961.

More than 20,000 East Germans were granted exit visas in the first four months of this year. Fewer people have been allowed to leave in recent weeks, according to Bonn officials.

The decision to permit thousands of people to leave represented a bold initiative by the East German leadership to purge the country of malcontents. Western diplomats said. Five hundred thousand people are believed to have applied for exit visas.

The East German move followed a series of successful attempts by citizens to force East Berlin to grant visas by refusing to leave Western diplomatic missions in East Berlin and Prague. East Germans without a visa can visit Czechoslovakia.

The most prominent case involved Ingrid Berg, the niece of the East German prime minister, Willi Stoph, and her family. They refused to leave the West German Embassy in Prague until assured of safe passage in the West.

Such incidents were embarrassing to both German governments

at a time when they were eager to avoid a deterioration in relations because of East-West tensions over new nuclear missiles deployed in Europe.

The sharp decline in emigrants last month came as no surprise to the Bonn government, which recognized that the East German authorities could not permit the exodus to continue without causing social and economic turmoil.

There was also relief over the reduced flow of emigrants in West Germany. The emigrants were viewed as a possible economic threat in a period of high unemployment.

West German officials have expressed some qualms that the exit restrictions could be related to Soviet pressure.

Mr. Kohl's government fears that harsher security measures in East Germany could provoke more desperate efforts by East Germans to flee to the West by occupying diplomatic offices.

Heinrich Windelen, West Germany's minister for inter-German relations, went on television to implore East Germans not to seek asylum by occupying missions and



Chancellor Helmut Kohl at a news conference Thursday.

embassies in East Berlin or Prague. More than 70 percent of East Germans' 17 million citizens can receive West German television programs.

Bonn has urged East Berlin to grant citizens the right to travel to the West once a year in the hope that such opportunities would defuse the emigration issue. But the East German government of Erich Honecker has refused to consider the proposal.

The West Germans intend to raise the question again if Mr. Honecker visits West Germany this autumn as planned. There has been some speculation in Bonn that Mr. Honecker might cancel or postpone the visit if the Soviet Union insists on maintaining a freeze on East-West relations through the U.S. elections.

At Thursday's press conference, Mr. Kohl also denied reports that a new bank credit worth \$400 million might be extended to East Germany. He said he was unaware of any consortium of Western banks preparing to provide such a loan.

Mr. Kohl's government is also worried that harsher security measures in East Germany could provoke more desperate efforts by East Germans to flee to the West by occupying diplomatic offices.

Heinrich Windelen, West Germany's minister for inter-German relations, went on television to implore East Germans not to seek

asylum by occupying missions and

Eastern Trading Bloc Alters Pricing System for Soviet Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

Let no one have any doubt about that.

The CMEA member countries offer their alternative to the growing military threat — the course toward consolidating peace and easing international tensions, toward constructive cooperation of

U.K. Panel Sees Overrun for Subs

Washington Post Service

LONDON — A report issued Thursday by a bipartisan defense committee of the House of Commons estimated that Britain's plan to build four submarines and equip them with U.S.-built Trident-2 missiles will cost \$980 million more than the government estimates because of inflation and pound-dollar exchange rates.

Government officials reportedly rejected the committee's estimate and contended that the official estimate of the project, \$12.2 billion for four British-built submarines, each carrying 16 of the multiple-warhead missiles, was still valid.

all sovereign countries, including in the economic sphere.

"We urge all states, all those who stand for detente, all those who are against nuclear madness, to make joint efforts in this direction."

Mr. Chernenko called on all nations to work together to curb "the burdensome arms race," which he said had been stalling development in Third World countries.

"Our call is also addressed to the countries of the West," he said. "We offer honest terms of peaceful coexistence. Socialism does not need war. It will be able to prove its advantages in a peaceful competition."

The Tass report on the close of the meeting listed the names of the Communist Party chiefs who attended. Absent was President Fidel Castro of Cuba. It was not known why Mr. Castro did not attend.

Nations participating were the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, East Germany, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Cuba.

IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER, READ ROB HUGHES' WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT

Kremlin Says Summit Is Desirable But Would Require Preparation

By Serge Schmemann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Kremlin's chief spokesman said Thursday that Moscow favored the idea of a U.S.-Soviet summit conference but that the timing would depend on the preparation of issues to be discussed.

Leonti M. Zamyanin, head of the Communist Party's International Information Department, was responding at a press conference to questions about reports that President Ronald Reagan would discuss the possibility of a summit meeting at a press conference Thursday night in Washington.

Mr. Zamyanin's comments were general and noncommittal, but they were the first reference to a summit conference by a senior Soviet official since Konstantin U. Chernenko became the Soviet leader, and they were made at a time when Moscow has been unresponsive to most calls for Soviet-U.S. contacts.

Echoing Mr. Reagan's insistence that a summit conference should be well-prepared, Mr. Zamyanin said such a meeting would require proper preparation. Asked whether there was a chance of a Reagan-Chernenko meeting in 1984, Mr. Zamyanin said it would be necessary to begin preparations right away.

Mr. Zamyanin's tone appeared to differ from the aggressive tone the Russians have taken to Mr. Reagan's overtures this year. On Wednesday, Mr. Chernenko said in Pravda that the recent call made by Western leaders for dialogue with the East were an extension of Mr. Reagan's re-election campaign.

In Washington, Mr. Reagan was prepared to declare again at a news conference Thursday night that he would meet with President Chernenko only if groundwork had been laid to produce results, The Associated Press reported.

[The issue of a summit meeting arose Tuesday when two Republican senators — the majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, and the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Charles H. Percy of Illinois — urged Mr. Reagan to abandon his view that any such meeting had to be carefully prepared in advance.]

Gulf Arabs To Press UN On Attacks

Saudis, Allies Seeking Way to Protect Tankers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JEDDAH — Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Arab oil states said Thursday they would ask the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, to renew UN efforts to halt attacks on their oil tankers.

Foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council ended two days of talks in the Saudi summer capital, Taif, with a communiqué condemning a missile attack Sunday on the Kuwaiti tanker *Kawthar*, which Kuwait has accused Iran of responsibility.

The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman did not name Iran, but they said the attack defied the Security Council's resolution of June 1 calling for an end to such incidents.

Accordingly, "they decided to continue their contacts with the secretary-general in order to implement the resolution."

Iran has rejected the UN resolution on free navigation in the Gulf, saying it has biased toward Iraq. Baghdad has declared a "war zone" around the Iranian oil terminal at Kharg Island.

The Iranians say that ships of the Gulf states, which are helping Iraq in its war with Iran, will not be safe unless Iraq stops attacking tankers carrying Iranian crude.

On the battlefield Thursday, artillery exchanges continued between Iranian and Iraqi forces, according to war communiqués. The Iranian news agency, IRNA, said heavy shelling persisted in regions of Bakhtaran province, in the central sector of the front.

Rafidah Radio said Iraqi forces pounded Iranian positions and troop concentrations in the Mission sector of the southern front.

The Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saad al-Faisal, said three days of Gulf Cooperation Council talks on how to keep world markets supplied with oil despite the war had produced agreement on combined action "surpassing expectation."

Iran and Iraq have attacked more than 40 ships in the Gulf, making customers reluctant to enter the region and threatening to reduce oil income of the Gulf states.

A spokesman for the Qatar news agency reported that the defense ministers of the council nations would meet soon to plan for the "protection of security and sovereignty."

Sources said the foreign ministers considered creation of a tanker sea corridor close to their national coastlines, with air cover, naval escorts and protection from coastal artillery.

The ministerial statement, carried by the Saudi press agency, said nothing about Arab military preparations, which were reviewed by the foreign ministers, or about a meeting of the Gulf states' defense ministers, which Arab diplomatic sources said might be held later.

Sources said the international oil market said that the Gulf attacks had not stopped the flow of oil either from Iran or the littoral Arab states.

Iran, the sources said, was discounting its price by up to 53 percent, effectively higher insurance rates. The Gulf states decided Sunday to compensate buyers for lost cargoes. [Reuters, UPI, AP]

WORLD BRIEFS

Israelis and Syrians Clash in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (UPI) — Israeli and Syrian troops exchanged fire, including tank fire for two hours Thursday across their cease-fire line in eastern Lebanon, the Israeli military command announced. No casualties were reported.

In Beirut, President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon held talks with Prime Minister Rafik Hariri. Police reports said snipers killed at least two civilians and wounded six near the capital's front lines. About 10,000 civilians fled shelter across the city.

Mr. Gemayel also met Finance Minister Camille Chamoun, a former notary, who announced that Vice President Abd al-Hadi Khaddam of Syria would travel to Beirut on Monday in what was widely seen as an attempt to mediate differences among Lebanese leaders.

Pact Reported on U.S. Sales to China

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger and Defense Minister Zhang Aiping of China have reached agreement in principle for the sale of U.S. weapons and military technology to China, Pentagon sources said Thursday.

These sources, who spoke on condition that they remain anonymous, said the sales probably would include Hawk air defense missiles, TOW anti-tank missiles and artillery. No formal agreement was signed.

Mr. Zhang held three days of talks here and then was to visit U.S. military bases and defense production plants on a tour that is scheduled to end June 23.

Honduran Calls for U.S. Withdrawal

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Jorge Arturo Reina, 46, a Honduran opposition politician, says that two recent mass rallies in his country showed that the U.S. military presence was beginning to generate feelings against the United States. He called for withdrawal of U.S. forces.

Mr. Reina, leader of a splinter faction of the governing Liberal Party, said Wednesday that Honduras felt the U.S. presence was becoming permanent and that it did not bring democratic benefits.

Mr. Reina met Wednesday with Elio Arzuola, assistant secretary of state for human rights. His visit to Washington was arranged by the Commission on United States-Central American Relations, which is critical of Reagan administration policy.

July Election Called in New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Combined Dispatches) — Pride Robert Muldoon on Thursday night called a general election for July 14 after his National party lost its one-seat majority in Parliament.

Sir Robert said an independent legislator, Marilyn Waring, had withdrawn his promise of support for government measures, leaving the government's seat short of a working majority in the 92-seat House of Representatives.

The prime minister, who has been in office since November 1975, did not immediately announce a date for the vote, but the earliest an election could be held is in about six weeks. A general election had been scheduled for November. The government holds 46 seats in Parliament; Labor holds 41. Social Credit 2 and there are 3 independents. (Reuters, AP)

Mediator Proposed for German Strike

STUTTGART (Combined Dispatches) — Metal industry employers proposed Thursday to call in an independent mediator to help end a four-week-old strike that has crippled automobile production.

A spokesman for the employers' association, Gesamtmetall, proposed a mediator after Chancellor Helmut Kohl declined to name one, although he warned Thursday that the strike was making an "enormous economic impact" and undermining his center-right coalition's plans for 2.5 percent economic growth during 1984.

The metalworkers' union, which is striking for a 35-hour week, said it would decide Friday whether to accept the management proposal. The strike and ensuing lockouts and layoffs have idled 370,000 workers. (UPI, Reuters)

Walesa Hints He Might Step Down

WARSAW (Reuters) — Lech Walesa indicated Thursday that he could cease to be head of Solidarity if Polish voters widely ignored an appeal by the banned union's underground activists to boycott nationwide elections on Sunday for regional and local councils.

In a statement apparently worded to avoid making any overt call for a boycott, which would leave him open to prosecution, Mr. Walesa said: "In conjunction with questions concerning the elections, I wish to state that I do not want to influence voter attitudes as I want to know the true situation. It is possible that after June 17, I shall suspend my activities."

Mr. Walesa and other Solidarity leaders announced at the end of May that they would not vote in Sunday's elections, the first to be held nationwide since the Solidarity crisis and the period of martial law.

For the Record

Canada's Liberal Party opened a four-day convention Thursday in Ottawa to choose a successor to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who is retiring after 16 years. The two leading contenders are John Turner, 55, who resigned as finance minister in 1975 over policy differences with Mr. Trudeau, and Jean Chrétien, 50, a Trudeau lieutenant who has held almost every major cabinet post. (UPI)

Samuel Brown, 43, the last defendant tried for a \$1.6-million Brink's holdup almost three years ago, was convicted Thursday in White Plains, New York, of murder and robbery. (AP)

A limited new GI education bill was approved Wednesday by the U.S. Senate. Military personnel with two years' service who agree to lay aside \$250 a month for education will be eligible for another \$500 a month from the government for 36 months. Differences with a GI bill in the House of Representatives are yet to be worked out. (WP)

Charles Z. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, had two private telephones installed in his home at government expense in 1981 and recently repaid \$4,436 for personal calls and service charges after federal auditors ruled his use of the phones illegal, a USIA spokesman confirmed Wednesday. (WP)

Air traffic controllers in Atlanta and New York have joined 200 of their colleagues in Virginia in a push to create a new union, three years after President Ronald Reagan dismissed 11,400 controllers who went on strike. (AP)

Correction

Because of a transmission error, a story in Thursday's financial pages on a West German fiber-optics venture erroneously reported that the West German Cartel Office had earlier supported the venture. The office had opposed it.

Democratic Campaign Moves Into Behind-the-Scenes Talks

(Continued from Page 1) skills needed to avoid devastating slips on the campaign trail.

Given the attention being devoted to the vice presidential slot on the ticket, why has Mr. Hart continued his polite but firm challenge to Mr. Mondale for the No. 2 spot? The answer is that his camp still hopes that a political disaster will hit Mr. Mondale between now and the start of the national convention July 16.

The disaster nominees are: a ruling from the Federal Election Commission that Mr. Mondale's delegates were elected with the help of illegal contributions from the political action committees of unions, or a bazaar of public opinion polls that would show Mr. Mondale collapsing and Mr. Hart rising as the stronger challenger to Mr. Reagan.

Simple predicate dictates that Mr. Hart keep his presidential candidacy alive so that he is the clear alternative in the unlikely event of a Mondale collapse.

To fold his candidacy four weeks before the convention would create a vacuum that could open the way for a third force — say, Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts — if the Democratic contest were thrown into chaos.

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White House Aides Seek To Reduce Funding for Birth Control Abroad

By Cristine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — White House staff members are proposing to end U.S. support for many international population-control programs, saying "technological advance and economic expansion" should be stressed instead in assistance to developing countries.

A draft proposal prepared by the White House Office of Policy Development in coordination with the National Security Council says rapid population growth might even help create jobs if "oppressive economic policies" are overturned in favor of free-market policies.

The document also states that the United States does "not consider abortion an acceptable element of family-planning programs" and will not contribute to governments or private organizations that pay for abortions, even with funds from other sources. Present rules permit U.S. contributions to such organizations' family-planning programs but ban use of U.S. funds for foreign abortion services.

A vigorous lobbying effort is under way by both sides to influence terms of the eight-page statement, a draft of a position paper for the International Conference on Population, which is to take place in Mexico City in August.

"This is a war for the heart and soul of the president on foreign policy vis-à-vis population control," said Gary Curran of the anti-abortion American Life Lobby. "The big question is, will the president see the National Security Council policy statement before the State Department gets to him with their policy?"

Mr. Curran said right-to-life leaders had been assured Wednesday by an aide to the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, that the "White House is going to hang tough on this one."

Two former senators, Robert Taft Jr., an Ohio Republican, and Joseph D. Tydings, Democrat of Maryland, both affiliated with the Population Crisis Committee, decried the White House draft in a recent letter, saying it would represent the "adoption of a fundamentalist, know-nothing" political philosophy with respect to population and development in the less-developed nations. They said it "represents a 180-degree reversal" and is "a potential foreign-policy embarrassment of serious proportions."

The Population Crisis Committee is a privately funded, nonpartisan group that helps finance private family planning groups overseas.

A committee staff member said

implementation of the new restrictions on abortion would "cripple U.S. assistance efforts" by cutting our nearly half of the \$240 million spent annually on population assistance to countries such as India and organizations such as the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

The draft says there has been an "overreaction" to the worldwide population problem and that "population control is not a panacea."

"It will not solve problems of massive unemployment," the draft says. "Jobs are not lost because there are too many people in a given area." It adds: "But as long as oppressive economic policies penalize those who work, save and invest, joblessness will persist."

The draft emphasizes that population growth "becomes an asset or a problem only in conjunction with other factors, such as economic policy" and that it is "government control of economies" that change it "from an asset in the development of economic potential to a



MANHATTAN RESCUE — Twenty stories above New York's Times Square, rescuers gingerly lowered Chris Sanchez, 16, who had climbed a crane at a hotel construction site. He said he had attempted suicide because he recently lost both his girlfriend and his job.

Mondale Consulting Jews on Jackson

By Bernard Weisraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale's campaign organization, concerned about a potential shift of Jewish votes to President Ronald Reagan in the November election because of strains over the candidacy of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, has quietly begun conferring with a wide range of Jewish leaders on the former vice president's present and future dealings with Mr. Jackson.

According to campaign officials, the effort is being conducted by Robert G. Beckel, the Mondale campaign manager, and David Ifshin, its general counsel. They have been making telephone calls to Jewish officials, holding private meetings with them and writing to them. They have expressed assurances that the Mondale campaign's dealings and negotiations with Mr. Jackson would not "compromise" Mr. Mondale on such issues as Middle East policy, the officials said. Mr. Beckel also serves as the campaign's liaison with Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Beckel emphasized that contacts with Jewish leaders so far had been informal. Other officials indicated, however, that because talks with Mr. Jackson over various issues were now in progress, a more formal and elaborate mechanism was under consideration for contacts with Jewish leaders.

On one level, Mondale campaign officials said, the campaign has made it plain to Jewish groups that Mr. Mondale "recognizes Jesse Jackson as a presence and as a candidate who has made a contribution." On another level, however, the aides say Mr. Mondale has stressed that he disagrees with some of Mr. Jackson's views, including his endorsement of a Palestinian homeland and direct talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization by the U.S. government.

Other campaign officials said Mr. Mondale had grown uneasy about tensions in the black and Jewish communities over Mr. Jackson's remarks about Jews, and that the former vice president was struggling to accommodate both black and Jewish interests without offending either group. Aides said the issue was "a very touchy subject" and "one of the most sensitive that the campaign's liaison with Mr. Jackson faces."

In the 1980 presidential election, exit polls showed that President Jimmy Carter received 45 percent to 47 percent of the Jewish vote, against 64 percent in 1976.

Besides holding several private conversations with several Jewish

leaders as well as Jewish friends about Mr. Jackson, Mr. Mondale met 25 Jewish leaders in Los Angeles on June 3 at the Simon Wiesenthal Center. According to Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the center on Holocaust studies, "The question of Jesse Jackson dominated the entire meeting."

So far, Mr. Ifshin has sent at least 100 letters to prominent Jewish officials detailing Mr. Mondale's criticism of remarks made by Louis Farrakhan, an aide to Mr. Jackson and the leader of the Nation of Islam, the Chicago-based black nationalist group, who threatened a black reporter.

■ **Kennedy Issues Appeal**
Senator Edward M. Kennedy appealed Wednesday for an end to "polarization politics" pitting Jews against blacks and said the conduct of Mr. Farrakhan must be condemned, United Press International reported.

In a speech in New York City for Basil A. Paterson, the vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee who is expected to run for mayor of New York, Mr. Kennedy said, "We must resist polarization politics — wherever it is practiced — whether it is in the present administration or in the present campaign."

Court's Seniority Ruling Leaves Many Questions

Affirmative Action Programs in U.S. May Depend on Future Interpretations

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In case after case over the last decade, the Supreme Court has walked gingerly through the minefield of affirmative action, the policy of giving job preference to minority groups.

The court's decision Tuesday in the case of black Memphis fire fighters, in which it struck the bal-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ance between seniority rights and affirmative action in favor of se-niority, was no different.

The 6-3 ruling answered one question: whether federal law authorizes a judge to modify an employer's valid "last hired, first fired" seniority plan in order to protect recently hired black employees against layoffs. The answer, to the satisfaction of the Reagan administration, was no.

But although the administration officials hailed the decision as the definitive victory they have been waiting for in their war against affirmative action programs, the court left a number of crucial questions unanswered.

For example, could an employer, in the absence of a court order, voluntarily modify its seniority system in order to protect recent job gains for blacks? That is an issue we need not decide," Associate Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote that a court may use its remedial powers "only to prevent future violations and to compensate identified victims of unlawful discrimination."

While the second part of that phrase is clear, the first is far from it. Most affirmative action plans incorporate broad hiring and promotion goals primarily to prevent violations, on the premise that an employer who hires in rough proportion to the availability of minority group members or women is probably not going to be engaging in raw discrimination. Justice O'Connor's language can arguably be used by either side in the debate over the decision's meaning.

William B. Reynolds, the assistant attorney general for civil rights, said Wednesday that in his view the opinion applied to hiring and promotion "to the same extent" it applied to layoffs and that, as a result, courts do not have authority to order "relief of a race-conscious nature that advantages nonvictims."

He said the Justice Department would "take a hard look" at whether existing consent decrees contained "quotas or quota-based relief" that should be modified.

Mr. Reynolds, who has led the administration's legal effort against affirmative action plans, said the decision was "a monumental triumph for civil rights" that took the "principled road of race neutrality."

Several civil rights lawyers derided the administration's assessment as an effort to extract maximum political capital from the decision.

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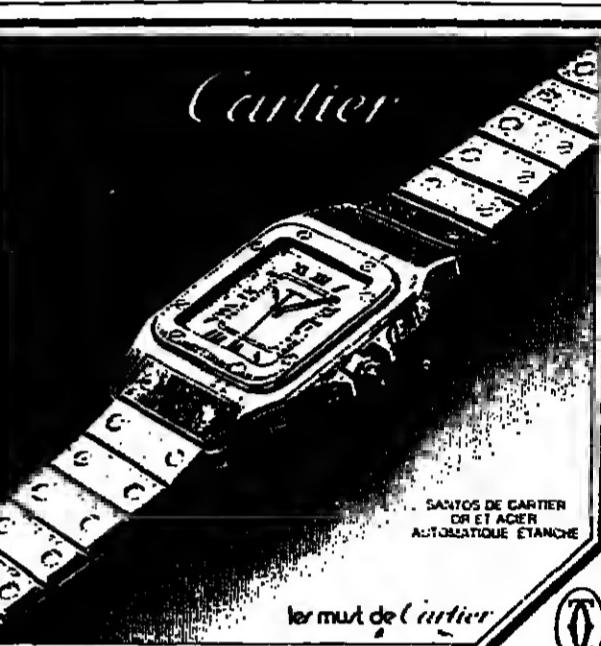
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1. Vacancies in 1,000 (216/75)	10. Domestic use of GNP at current prices in DM bn (225.65/1626)	15. Private consumption at current prices in DM bn (138.4/935)	16. Gross wage and salary income in DM bn (116.8/914)	25. Population in millions (51.056/6145)
2. FAZ Share Index at year-end (100/351.83)	11. Investments in fixed assets at current prices in DM bn (52.8/346)	12. Tax revenue in cash terms in DM bn (52.4/395)	20. Value added by distributive trades and transport at current prices in DM bn (47.16/251)	26. Exchange rate of US dollar, in DM (4.19/2.5467)
3. No. of unemployed in 1,000 (683/2,258)	13. Government consumption at current prices in DM bn (31.27/331)	17. Value added by construction industry at current prices in DM bn (14.94/100)	21. Cost-of-living index for 4-person households (wage and salary earners), Index 76 = 100 (54.5/133)	27. Terms of Trade, Index 76 = 100 (82/92)
4. No. of insolvencies (3,535/16,500)	18. Gross wage and salary income in DM bn (96/528)	18. Value added by processing industry at current prices in DM bn (23.47/1627)	28. No. of building permits (312.254/378.000)	29. Capital-market interest rates, yields on fixed-interest securities in % (5.9/6)
5. Savings deposits in DM bn (36.02/560)	19. Government consumption at current prices in DM bn (44.81/300)	19. Value added by processing industry at current prices in DM bn (23.47/1627)	20. Value added by agriculture, forestry and fisheries in DM bn (16.16/351)	
6. Money stock M1 in DM bn (42.46/297)	20. Value added by distributive trades and transport at current prices in DM bn (47.16/251)	21. Value added by construction industry at current prices in DM bn (14.94/100)	21. Value added by agriculture, forestry and fisheries in DM bn (16.16/351)	
7. Imports at current prices in DM bn (44.81/300)	22. Cost-of-living index for 4-person households (wage and salary earners), Index 76 = 100 (54.5/133)	22. Cost-of-living index for 4-person households (wage and salary earners), Index 76 = 100 (54.5/133)	22. Cost-of-living index for 4-person households (wage and salary earners), Index 76 = 100 (54.5/133)	
8. Public sector indebtedness in DM bn (46.122/676)	23. Value added by agriculture, forestry and fisheries in DM bn (16.16/351)	23. Value added by agriculture, forestry and fisheries in DM bn (16.16/351)	23. Value added by agriculture, forestry and fisheries in DM bn (16.16/351)	

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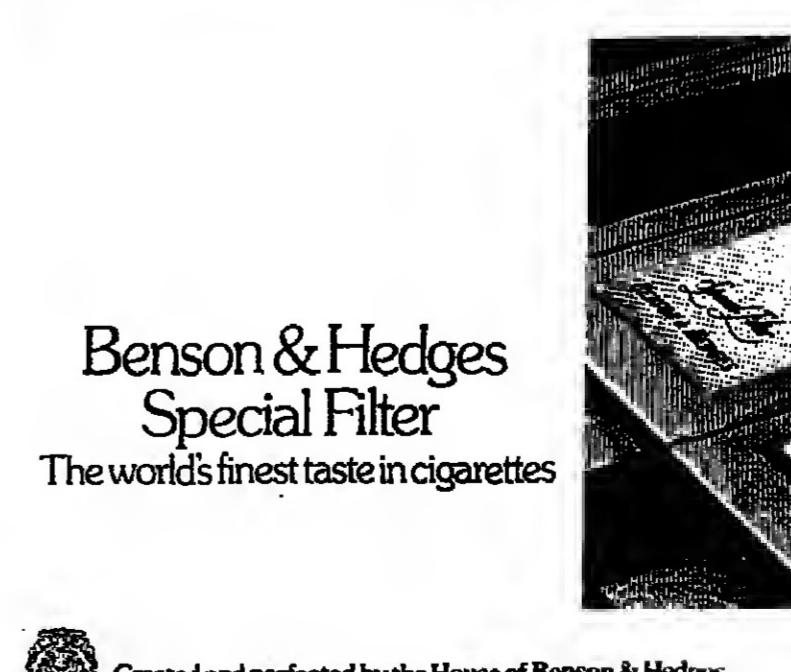
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Pastora Plans to Fight On, Even Without U.S. Aid

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

CARACAS — Eden Pastora Gómez, the leader of a Nicaraguan rebel group who was wounded in an assassination attempt two weeks ago, says he will continue his fight against the Sandinist government even if the United States withdraws support.

Mr. Pastora, in an interview Tuesday night in a private Caracas clinic, said his forces had received

no U.S. help for the last 10 weeks in what he viewed as pressure to force him into an alliance with Honduras-based rebel groups backed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

He reiterated his refusal to fight with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the rebel group of the north, until it purged of all figures linked to the Somozza dictatorship. Instead, Mr. Pastora said he would seek support in Latin America.

"Our achievement is to have gone as far as we have without losing our independence," said the 47-year-old rebel who, when known as Commander Zero, was a hero of the revolution that deposed Anastasio Somoza. "For many, to be independent is worse than to be a communist. When the word was put out that I was the only obstacle to unity of the Nicaraguan opposition, I realized I was condemned."

Mr. Pastora said he has not yet decided who planted the bomb that exploded at a news conference just inside southern Nicaragua on May 30, killing 10 people. "I can think of sound reasons

why both the left and the right might have done it," he said. "As Marx said, the extremes unite."

Mr. Pastora is convalescing from burns on 40 percent of his body and severe shrapnel wounds in his left leg.

Lying in a tiny room, protected by three armed Venezuelan soldiers and accompanied by close aides, Mr. Pastora spoke of his options.

"The first thing I have to do is return to the mountains," he said. "Even if the following day I must leave to seek aid, I have to return for political reasons."

He also said supply lines to his forces in southern Nicaragua must be reopened urgently because "economically we're in a terrible situation."

Adding that "I have no allies in Washington," he said he hoped to obtain support from social democratic sectors in Latin America who, he said, now realize they have been deceived by the Sandinist regime.

"We never accepted aid with conditions attached and no one ever dared tell me that continued support was linked to an alliance."

Until now, he said, the military advances and withdrawals of his rebels has been regulated by the flow of ammunition, boots, uniforms and medicine provided by the United States.

"We would grow for two or three months and then stop," he said. "That's where we are now. We have 3,000 men on the San Juan River awaiting supplies. Every few months we have the same cycle. The aid is sporadic." The San Juan River marks part of the border between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Mr. Pastora said he never personally negotiated arms shipments or discussed political developments with envoys from the United States, but would be informed by groups within the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, to which his group belongs, when a plane load of supplies would be arriving.

"The worst problem of Nicaragua is not Communism but rather that there are currents in the United States that want to fight their war in Nicaragua," he added. "If they'd leave us alone to fight our war, Communism would stop being a problem."



Pope John Paul II listening to President Leon Schlumpf of Switzerland, right, and former President Kurt Fürgler on Thursday in Bern. The pope, who was on the third day of a six-day visit to Switzerland, also met with leaders of the Swiss Reformed Church.

Swiss Theologians Criticize Vatican

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

FRIBOURG, Switzerland — After meeting with Pope John Paul II here, a group of Roman Catholic academic officials and theologians in Switzerland has issued a statement containing unusual open criticism of Vatican policy, condemning what they called "unfavorable results of Roman centralism."

The meeting was one of several with academic and youth groups during a day in which the pope, in a relaxed and talkative mood, improvised speeches and joked with his listeners.

The pope did not say a word," said Jean-Dominique Barthélémy, a professor at the university here.

The pope also left unanswered

questions posed by leaders of Switzerland's 18,300 Jews. One leader, Robert Braunschweig, told the pope that "signs of rejection of Jews and Judaism have not yet been fully eliminated."

He appealed for Vatican recognition of Israel. The Jewish leaders also asked for an end of Christian proselytizing among Jews.

Bogotá Street Kids: Hope for a Few

(Continued from Page 1)

guards really are small armies that aren't needed," said Mr. Rey Prendes, who serves as chief of staff for Mr. Duarte.

He noted that many of the larger groups of bodyguards were set up by ministries or government agencies that previously were headed by members of the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance led by Roberto d'Aubuisson.

Mr. d'Aubuisson and two of his bodyguards have been linked to death squads, and Mr. Rey Prendes said Mr. d'Aubuisson would have to give up his personal guards.

The intelligence section of the Treasury Police was effectively dis-

banded with the transfer of all 30 members to various Treasury Police posts around the country, Colonel López Nuñez said. He disputed a report that 100 persons had been transferred and said the highest-ranking officer moved was a captain.

The government's plans, however, appear to stop short of radical, structural changes that would seriously alienate the armed forces, military sources said.

For instance, the government does not plan to abolish the Treasury Police altogether, although during the campaign Mr. Duarte

was quoted by news organizations as promising to do so. His promise provoked discontent within the military, and Mr. Duarte later said he had been misquoted.

Colonel López Nuñez was named recently to the position of deputy defense minister for security affairs; the position was created by Mr. Duarte in an effort to centralize control over the security forces.

Colonel López Nuñez has authority over the Treasury Police and the two other security forces, the National Police and the National Guard.

While declining to say specifically that the intelligence department had been involved in death squad activity, Colonel López Nuñez said: "Really we are talking about a corps that had a bad reputation because of its procedures."

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Colonel López Nuñez has authority over the Treasury Police and the two other security forces, the National Police and the National Guard.

"The rules are very strict," said Saul José Robles, 17, a former gangster. "The key thing is the law of silence. If a body is found on the street, no one can say a word. Informants may be killed or dosed

with gasoline when they're asleep and set alight."

Although Father de Nicolo's program has enrolled more than 1,000 urchins, life has become tougher for those who stay on the streets. Today's higher cost of the cocaine paste known as bazuca forces the urchins into more ambitious and perilous crime to sustain their habit.

"The bazuca problem is very serious," said Manuel Ospina, who has worked with street urchins for 20 years. "When they smoked mariju-

ana they were happier and always hungry. Now they're more aggressive and undernourished. Bazuca takes away their appetites."

It is in this hostile world that Father de Nicolo and his assistants try to spread word of the program, visiting the children at night on the streets with food and a guitar and telling them about El Patro. A protected yard where they can get a free meal, wash their clothes and fix their wounds.

From 50 to 100 boys and a handful of girls show up there each day. Then, at the end of the afternoon, they return to sleep on the streets. But at El Patro they sense the warmth, understanding and respect of the educators, and their interest in the rest of the program is often awakened.

"When they ask to join the program, at first we always tell them that there is no room," said Mr. Ospina, who is in charge of El Patro. "It's important to build up their motivation."

In a house known as Liberia,

where the urchins taking part in the program sleep after a day at El Patro, no weapons or drugs are allowed. After a month they are sent back to the streets for a long weekend exposed to the temptations of their former environment before moving to a residence. If they show up, their old clothes are burned in a ceremony and they join educational and training programs.

The concepts of freedom and community, however, continue to be emphasized at the so-called Boys' Republic at La Florida, on the outskirts of Bogotá, where the former street urchins may spend up to six years and where discipline and organization are entirely in the hands of teen-age leaders elected by the community.

The boys have an orchestra, sports teams, a shop, a cafeteria, a bakery, weekend movies, a bank and even their own currency. At the same time as they take part in primary and secondary school, they learn basic industrial and farming skills, although 30 alumni have so far gone on to a university.

But the program has not been shielded from the effects of Colombia's current economic crisis.

"We're in terrible economic straits," Father de Nicolo said. "A couple of years ago there were few gains left on the streets, but the economic crisis has produced more and we can't receive them all. Still, one must be optimistic. When I started, the police and judges said I was corrupting minors by feeding them and sending them back to the streets to steal. Now, at least, that debate is over."

Nathaniel Owings, Founder Of Architectural Firm, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Nathaniel A. Owings, 21, a founder of the architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, died Wednesday at his home in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mr. Owings claimed credit for the idea of placing a skyscraper on a small part of a downtown lot, as the firm did with Lever House and Chase Manhattan Plaza in Manhattan.

But Mr. Owings' reputation rested especially on his ability to iron out differences among clients, contractors and planning commissions.

He presided over more than \$3 billion in construction during his career, starting with beaverboard pavilions at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair in tandem with another young architect, Louis Skidmore. The two formed a partnership in 1936. An architectural engineer, John O. Merrill, joined the firm as a limited partner in 1939, when they put up some of the buildings for the New York World's Fair.

The partnership's big break came in World War II when they were hired to build a secret town for 75,000 residents — Oak Ridge, Tennessee, where the atomic bomb was developed. That project led to others for the government, including a \$152.5-million commission in 1934 for the Air Force Academy near Colorado Springs.

Their constructions included the John Hancock tower in Chicago, the Crown Zellerbach building in San Francisco and Lever House in Manhattan.

Other deaths:

Milton C. Mapes Jr., 61, executive director of the National Peace

Academy Campaign and the National Peace Academy Foundation, of cancer Sunday in Baltimore.

Karol Malenzyński, 61, one of a handful of Polish parliamentarians who refused to endorse the 1981 declaration of martial law, of a stroke Wednesday in a Warsaw hospital.

Frank Eymann, 86, a lawman who captured John Dillinger, the gangster, in 1934, Wednesday of pneumonia in Phoenix, Arizona. Dillinger, extradited to Indiana, escaped and was shot and killed by FBI agents later the same year.

Foreigners Seized By Angola Rebels

Reuters

LISBON — Angolan guerrillas captured 11 Americans, Portuguese and Colombians in an attack at Quibala, about 300 kilometers (180 miles) south of Luanda, a rebel spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman, based in Lisbon, said the foreigners were captured Tuesday night during operations against government troops around Quibala, an important road junction between Huambo and the capital. They were being marched to the camp of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, in the south of the country, he added.

Last month, UNITA released 16 Britons, the last of a group of more than 60 foreigners, mostly technicians, captured in February while working in the northeastern diamond-mining area.

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Resolved: A Hope for Greater European Unity

By Bob Haggerty

International Herald Tribune

CAMBRIDGE, England — Most of Britain was "ablaze with indifference" on the eve of the elections for the European Parliament, as one television announcer put it.

But at Cambridge University on Wednesday evening emotions were high as the Union Society debated whether "this house has faith in the European Economic Community and hopes for greater European unity." When it was all over but the drinking, the society voted 120-77 in favor of the proposal.

The debate, sponsored by the International Herald Tribune, came before Thursday's voting in Britain, Ireland, Denmark and the Netherlands. The other six member countries will vote Sunday, and no results from any of the countries will be announced until then.

Britain, which joined the EC in 1973, 16 years after it was formed, has always had distinctly mixed feelings about the community. The divisions have deepened in recent years as the British government has failed to agree with its European partners on big cuts in Britain's contributions to the EC budget. Many Britons also blame the EC for high food prices and recent regulations from the community's bureaucrats.



Enoch Powell



Roy Jenkins

"We don't want to leave the EEC, but we find it difficult to live at ease within it," said Roy Jenkins, a Social Democratic member of Britain's Parliament who was president of the European Commission from 1977 to 1981.

Speaking in favor of the proposal, Mr. Jenkins added, "I believe it would be preposterous to pull out."

If Britain did leave the community, he argued, investment from Japan and the United States would plunge. Foreign companies often set up plants in Britain to circumvent tariffs levied on goods produced outside the EC.

More serious, Mr. Jenkins said, was the threat that disunity in

Western Europe would undermine peace.

In a dig at Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Mr. Jenkins asserted that Britain must rise above "the ledgers of grocery shop bookkeeping" in its dealings with the EC.

Another call for deeper commitment to Europe came from Andrew Lownie, who was ending his term as president of the Union Society. In a blend of metaphors that drew boos of appreciation, Mr. Lownie declared: "For too long in this country we have sat on the fence with our head in the sand."

Shirley Williams, a leader of the Social Democratic Party and former minister of education,

contended that Britain "is to a great extent the author of its own misfortunes."

She said that British agricultural policy kept food prices 4 percent higher than required by the EC and that the British government repeatedly had blocked EC efforts to create jobs.

Although they lost the vote, opponents of the proposition elicited louder support from the

Teddy Taylor, a Conservative Party member of Britain's Parliament, denounced the idea of sending "otherwise harmless middle-class radicals" to the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

Ridiculing the EC's Common Agricultural Policy, Clive Jenkins, a leader of the Trades Union Congress, claimed that each British family was paying £300 (3416) a year "to keep a cow in the backyard of every Bavarian farmer."

He maintained that Britain should leave the community, but urged the election of Labor Party members to the European Parliament to "conduct a fighting re-treat."

The most impassioned speech came from Enoch Powell, poet and Ulster Unionist member of Parliament. He said membership in the EC had forced Britain to abdicate the rights of self-government and "forswear our own identity."

U.S. Says Soviet Military Spending Is Speeding Up

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department has released preliminary results of an unfinished study showing that the Soviet Union increased military spending last year at a greater rate than during the previous six years.

According to the Defense Intelligence Agency's preliminary estimate released Wednesday, the Soviet military budget grew at a rate of 3 or 4 percent from 1982 to 1983. Between 1976 and 1982, these budgets grew about 2 percent each year, U.S. intelligence officials have said.

Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger directed military intelligence officials to release their estimates after hearing their preliminary report several weeks ago, a senior military official said.

Asked whether the release was timed to coincide with this week's Senate debate on the U.S. military budget request for fiscal year 1985, the official said, "it's hard to find a

time during the year" when the military budget is not being debated.

The Reagan administration initially asked Congress for a 13-percent increase in military spending for fiscal 1985, adjusted for inflation. Under congressional pressure, that request was reduced to 8 percent and is now being debated on Capitol Hill.

Estimates of Soviet military spending are always uncertain because little information is officially released in Moscow.

A CIA estimate two years ago said that Soviet military spending had leveled off since 1976, and critics of the Reagan administration's military buildup have cited the CIA estimates.

But Secretary Weinberger maintained that Soviet military spending has not slackened. He said the dispute between the Central Intelligence Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency about the rate of growth was academic.

The Defense Intelligence Agency

estimated last year that Soviet spending had grown considerably faster than the CIA estimate of 2 percent. The CIA has not completed its assessment of Soviet spending in 1983 and did not participate in the Pentagon briefing.

During the briefing, military officials who asked not to be identified said increases in Soviet spending during 1983 were mostly due to the higher cost of complex weapons rather than to greater production.

The Russians produced few jet fighters, for instance, but those they did produce were more capable and more expensive than previous models.

As a result, Soviet procurement costs probably increased about 5 to 10 percent, an official said, noting that the estimate is based on a review of only half of the Soviet weapons budget.

A senior official said he was confident that final figures would show that "there's been no slack, there's been no pulling away from the military to go into the civilian sector."

Soviet Curbs Contacts With Foreigners

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has adopted a law that puts its citizens at risk of punishment for giving shelter, transportation or other "services" to foreigners without official permission.

The new law is the third modification of the legal code this year that is apparently designed to further restrict contacts between Soviet citizens and foreigners who live or travel in the country.

The vaguely worded law, which takes effect July 1, could be broadly construed to mean that any Soviet citizen who gives a foreigner a ride in his car or puts him up in his apartment overnight runs the risk of a fine ranging from 10 to 50 rubles (\$13 to \$65), a "warning" from the authorities or possible criminal charges.

While the law does not flatly prohibit helping a foreigner, it makes a Soviet citizen open to pun-

ishment if in doing so he or she violates "the rules governing [a foreigner's] stay in or passage through Soviet territory."

The law does not spell out these rules, and no comprehensive list of them is available even to resident foreigners. The rules include, however, complex restrictions on travel to areas of the country that are closed to foreigners, as is much of the countryside around Moscow.

The new law was published in the latest issue of a weekly legislative journal, the Bulletin of the Supreme Soviet.

It said the penalties apply only in cases that do not entail criminal responsibility.

The new law is part of a general trend in which the Soviet Union appears to be striving to seal itself off more and more tightly from the culture and the ideas of the outside world.

Anti-Soviet agitation was newly defined to include not only the active preparation and spreading of material critical of the regime but also the keeping "in written, printed or other form of works containing such material."

120,000 U.S. Employees Accept Censorship

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — More than 120,000 employees of the U.S. government have agreed in writing that for the rest of their lives they will submit for censorship any speech, article or book they produce that concerns the sources and methods of intelligence gathering.

The number of individuals who

have signed the agreement was made public Wednesday in a report by the General Accounting Office. Representative Jack Brooks, Democrat of Texas and chairman of the Government Operations Committee, said he was "shocked and dismayed" at the findings.

In February, President Ronald Reagan withdrew a proposal for a somewhat broader censorship re-

quirement after strong objections in Congress. All employees with access to certain intelligence secrets have been required to sign censorship agreements since early 1981.

Because of the special requirements of their work, the survey did not include the Central Intelligence Agency or the National Security Agency. Many other agencies did not respond to the survey.

The new law imposed penalties of up to eight years in

prison or labor camp for divulging virtually any kind of information from one's workplace that was not specifically approved for release.

In a country where official data on such things as infant mortality and the number of private automobiles are routinely withheld from the public, the new law appears to stretch the definition of official secrets to encompass virtually every bit of concrete information not available in the official newspapers Pravda and Izvestia.

A third change in the Soviet legal code, also promulgated in January, broadened the definition of "anti-Soviet agitation," an offense under which many dissidents have been sentenced to long terms of prison and internal exile.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Again, the Bulgarians

In the three years since a Turkish terrorist shot Pope John Paul II in St. Peter's Square, it has frequently been alleged that the gunman had been hired by the Bulgarian secret police, presumably at Soviet bidding, to kill the pope for inspiring the Solidarity movement in Poland. But while there was some evidence and some political basis for this theory, there has not been hard, corroborated evidence in the necessary quality and quantity. As a result, many people have felt that it was unwarranted and perhaps even irresponsible to drag in the name of the Soviet Union.

Hence the importance of Claire Sterling's story in *The New York Times*. An independent Rome-based writer who has written extensively about this case, Mrs. Sterling drew from the secret 78-page report to the attempted assassination filed in a Rome court on May 8 by the state prosecutor Antonio Albano. His report is based on the 25,000 pages of documentation collected by Judge Ilario Martella, who earlier had convicted Mehmet Ali Agca in the shooting and who will soon be ruling on whether there will be further trials.

The Albano report is the most authoritative available. Point by point, the prosecutor corroborates the story the gunman told Italian authorities after he decided that his handlers

had abandoned him to a life sentence. Although some of his statements were "unverifiable because of insurmountable difficulties in the investigation," Mr. Albano wrote, "only two elements could be proved to be untrue"—they concerned the height of one Bulgarian contact and the identity of another. Everything else that could be checked confirmed the Bulgarian connection. Mr. Albano now recommends the indictment of three Bulgarians and five additional Turks on conspiracy charges.

From the beginning there has been no proof of a Soviet hand, only the not unreasonable surmise that Bulgaria, so long and so deeply subservient to Moscow, could not have acted on its own in a matter so momentous. There is no proof now. Mr. Albano's demonstration of the Bulgarian connection, however, undoubtedly sharpens the question of what Soviet role can be inferred from it. His own view is that the rise of Solidarity created "a most acute crisis for the socialist states of Eastern Europe."

... In some secret place, where every secret is wrapped in another secret, some political figure of great power took note of this most grave situation and, mindful of the vital needs of the Eastern bloc, decided it was necessary to kill Pope Wojtyla—the pontiff's Polish name.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Troubling Decision

The Reagan administration has struggled ceaselessly to divert the nation from its 20-year commitment to affirmative action in the hiring of previously excluded minorities. Lamentably, it has started to gain some ground in the courts—notably in the Supreme Court's ruling in the case of the Memphis firefighters.

In a 6-3 decision Tuesday, the justices bent over backward to hand the Reagan administration a victory, first because the court took the case at all and second because of the content of its decision.

The case raised one of the most troubling civil rights conflicts: What should cities do in times of fiscal austerity when white workers want to keep their jobs and minority workers want to protect hiring and promotion gains made through affirmative action? In a conflict between an established seniority program and affirmative action the court has previously accorded seniority a position of almost sacred trust. By reiterating that principle in this marginal case, it throws needless doubt on the legitimacy of broad-based affirmative action.

The city of Memphis has a poor record for hiring minorities in city agencies. In 1980, after black firefighters sued, charging discrimination in hiring and promotions, the city entered into a consent agreement without admitting any wrongdoing. The agreement obliged the city to "raise the black representation" in the fire department to about 35 percent, reflecting the black proportion of the civilian work force.

But in 1981, when still less than 12 percent of firefighters were black, financial problems forced the city to lay off workers. Ultimately, 24 firefighters—21 white and 3 black—were laid off. The union's strict seniority rule of "last hired, first fired" was of little consequence, since all 24 had been hired on the same day. Thus the layoffs were not actually deter-

mined by seniority but alphabetically. If the system had been followed strictly, three more black firemen would have been laid off and three fewer whites (the three extra whites temporarily displaced were rehired in a month).

Was the action on behalf of the three blacks too laid off defensible? Yes, said two lower courts. No, said the Supreme Court. Given that the three whites were rehired so soon, the court could easily have refused to accept the case and declared it legally dead. But it took the case nonetheless, and has now offered up a narrow ruling.

It held that federal courts are not free to interfere with legitimate seniority plans as long as they were not designed to discriminate. Writing for the majority, Justice Byron White said, "The [Civil Rights] Act protects bona fide seniority systems and it is inappropriate to deny an innocent employee the benefits of his seniority in order to provide a remedy."

That is fine so far as it goes. In the civil rights arena, such hard-edged interpretations are not so easy. Are whites who secured jobs, at least in part because of discrimination against minorities and women, invariably "innocent"? Why are only those minorities and women who were specific victims of discrimination eligible for remedial action? The court was quick to reach out to decide this case, but reluctant to grapple with its broader issues.

The decision does not mean the death of affirmative action. But in the absence of broader interpretation from the court, the administration is rushing to examine hundreds of past affirmative action settlements with the idea of repealing them. That can only lead to more confusion and litigation. For a court that has endorsed class-based affirmative action, the decision marks a troublesome retreat.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Spectacular, but a Success?

The successful interception in flight of one American military ballistic missile by another is a spectacular example of the kind of feat that can be brought off by high-tech wizardry. But it will do nothing to justify the pursuit of a military strategy based on ballistic missile defense, to which the Reagan administration seems profoundly committed, but which remains as dangerous as ever. The pursuit of a strategy based on ballistic missile defense, just because an emotional bunch says it ought to be plausible, is dangerous because it risks destabilizing the nuclear balance.

—The Financial Times (London).

Tracing the Roots of Hunger

From every angle—cost-effectiveness, political and social stability, self-interest, humanitarian concern—the case for a massive mobilization of resources to tackle the global problem of desertification appears overwhelming. The livelihoods of 850 million people are directly threatened.

Sand-dune encroachment is only a minor part of the problem. Thousands of kilometers from the margins of the Sahara, Gobi, Atacama and other deserts, desertification is taking place. The situation has been accurately likened to a skin disease in which

existing eruptions worsen and coalesce with new outbreaks of the disease.

The consequences of environmental despoliation are helping to destabilize nations. Desertification and the other threats to the planet's life support systems are causing social and political breakdowns.

Desertification results not only in the loss of nations' productive resource base also in the loss of valuable genetic resources, increase in atmospheric dust, and disruption of natural water recycling processes.

—Mustafa Tolba, executive director of the United Nations Environment Program.

The United States is sending emergency food aid for drought-stricken areas in Zimbabwe. The situation is worse in neighboring Mozambique, where death from starvation is said to have reached an extraordinary magnitude. South Africa will actually need to import grain just to satisfy domestic demands. To the north nearly a dozen Sahel countries bordering the Sahara are near to catastrophe. Tens of thousands of people have already died.

But Africa's climate is not alone responsible for the desperate situation. Uworkable policies, especially in involving pricing and marketing inefficiency and corruption, plus overvalued currencies, have all played a part in the decline in per capita agricultural production.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR JUNE 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: A 'Moderate' \$40,000 Dress Bill
NEW YORK — Mrs. Howard Gould was subjected to more grilling [on June 14] in the Supreme Court at the hands of her husband's attorney, Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, who sought to show up her extravagance. She admitted that when she and her husband passed the winter of 1905 in Florida, she had about a hundred exquisite dresses. The witness declared that a woman's outfit worn once was useless afterwards. "What did you do with all these dresses after wearing them once?" queried Mr. De Lancey Nicoll. The witness replied: "I generally gave them away. If I'm not mistaken I gave one of them to your sister when she was on the stage." Mrs. Gould said that before she and her husband parted, her yearly dress bill amounted to \$40,000, which she considered moderate for the wife of a multi-millionaire.

1934: Baer Takes Heavyweight Title

NEW YORK — Forced to ask for mercy from referee Arthur Donovan after receiving terrible punishment in the tenth and eleventh rounds, Primo Carnera, world's heaviest heavyweight, lost his world crown at Madison Square Garden Bowl [on June 14], with Max Baer, of California, as the newly crowned king of the ring. After 2 minutes, 13 seconds of fighting in the eleventh round the giant Italian turned to Donovan and muttered, "I've had enough." Baer grinning, turned to the crowd and accepted applause quite as though he had known for many days that the title was about to become his. Round eleven went like this: Baer started cautiously. Carnera stumbled and Baer floored him with a long right. Baer then knocked down the champion twice. Carnera asked the referee to stop the fight.

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Two Obstacles on the Narrow Path to Arms Control

By Charles William Maynes

WASHINGTON — At times American politics resembles one of those circus dolls weighted at the bottom. Hit it to the left and it returns to the center. Hit it to the right and it returns to the center. Walter Lippmann, using a different image, used to write of the suction of the center. This impulse to stay on course obviously has served to stabilize the American ship of state over the decades. The political system traditionally has not allowed anyone in the White House to shift the country too far off its traditional course.

There are times, however, in any country's history when a sharp shift in direction is required. A ship sailing straight ahead can hit the rocks just as easily as one veering suddenly to the right or the left.

And in the field of arms control the United States is indeed headed straight for the rocks. The Reagan administration will probably be the last able to engage in the process of arms control as we have known it. What will replace this process no one knows, but a group of eminent British diplomats and generals were probably right when they voiced their concern recently about an "age of worldarchy."

There are two reasons for the danger of a policy collision in the field of arms control. The first is the growing danger that the interaction of community will lose the political capability to negotiate arms-control agreements. The second is that it will lose the technical capability to verify these agreements.

The political danger is less well understood than the technical one. Arms controllers have long known that it is easier to negotiate arms-control agreements between two powers than three or more. A world dominated by superpowers, in other words, is easier to manage than one with several powers; for when only two are negotiating, it is possible to reach agreements based on parity at any point.

But when three or more powers are involved in the negotiations, the international community faces the kind of problems that stymied the great powers in the period between world wars.

Then, Japan's emerging navy posed a danger to other powers. At the 1921-22 Washington conference on naval issues, Japan demanded naval forces equal to those that others might deploy in waters of interest to Japan. The other naval powers worried that such a level would give Japan superiority. In the end Japanese forces accepted a lower level, only to renounce these

United States "to levels of intercontinental strategic forces inferior to the limits provided for the Soviet Union."

For years the impact of the British and French nuclear arsenals has been of only theoretical interest, because the number of their nuclear warheads has been so small. The United States could offer indirect compensation to the Russians could agree to postpone the issue. But the arms plans of the British and French no longer permit this issue to be finessed.

Britain and France plan to increase the num-

ber of inferiority vis-à-vis the other superpower. It seems safe to say that such an agreement cannot be negotiated, or if negotiated, cannot be ratified either in Washington or Moscow.

The other looming danger for arms control is technological. In the past, arms control has depended upon the technical ability of the negotiating parties to verify the agreements signed. But the emergence of so-called "non-observables" close to the earth's surface and "Star Wars" technology high above it may deny the world this confidence in the ability to verify.

Consider the impact of the cruise missile, a product of miniaturization. Small, easily concealed, cheap and highly accurate, the cruise missile can overwhelm the defenses of even the

most carefully prepared opponent. Its extreme accuracy will allow mounting tests on both sides of a decapitation attack.

Once proven, the cruise missile will be deployed by the thousands. Any hope of verification will end in the face of the sheer magnitude of the task. Meanwhile, space technology may threaten the security of the verification satellites that made it possible for the superpowers to reach the Anti-Ballistic Missile and Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty agreements.

None of these issues is being discussed adequately. The Reagan administration and the Congress are confusing and frightening the public with charge and countercharge and with a basketful of proposals—build-down, deep cuts, freeze, moratorium. Some of the proposals are good and some are bad, but none of them is likely to stop the world from taking the steps that will spell the end of arms control. In the end, the current political campaign is likely to push the United States back again to the center. But that time that may not be the place to be.

The contributor is editor of *Foreign Policy* magazine.

In Africa, Land of Youth, You Need a Long Memory

By Richard Critchfield

Cairo — Though plagued by drought, famine, war and rebellion, Africans display a peculiar half-tamed energy and vitality that speaks of an exciting future. They are the oldest people on the planet, yet their average age is very young. Fully 45 percent of all Africans are under 15, compared with less than a third of the rest of us. Yet in Africa you need a long memory to explain the present.

Take the drought, the worst in living memory, and the widening gap between food production (increasing at 1.3 percent a year) and population (growing by 3 percent). On a 5,000-mile (8,000-kilometer) journey through Mauritania, Senegal and Mali in April, I found Africa's main problem at every turn: the blowing red dust of weak soil. This soil, scientists say, is the reason why the breakthroughs in tropical-plant genetics that have rescued much of the Third World from hunger have not yet taken hold in Africa.

What is different? For much of the last two million years, ice caps covered northern Europe, America and Asia. In Africa, the great sand sea of the Sahara Desert formed, while south of it the tropical jungle contracted to its present size. Open grassland with its thorny bush, baobab and acacia trees became the characteristic landscape of Africa's east and south, as then as now. In this savannah, primitive man evolved from apes and learned to make fire, shape flint tools and probably talk. By the time the Ice Age reached its peak, modern man, after presumably breaking through the Saharan barrier by moving down the Nile Valley, had spread through Europe and Asia.

Germans, Russians and others should be told now they will be welcome to join in V-E and V-J day ceremonies in 1985 dedicated to the idea that war must be prevented. The New York Times

with its support, and all Germany was vanquished. Officially, Bonn has accepted this and made restitution for some of Hitler's victims. East Germany has not, pretending that only Germans in the West bear responsibility for the terrible heritage.

In any case, it is bad for young Germans to harbor false impressions. The continued partition of Germany was the direct result of national defeat. If they ignore that, they cannot understand the present or cope with the future. One German voice made the key point: It was Manfred Rommel, mayor of Stuttgart and son of Erwin Rommel, the "desert fox."

He said, "It was better to lose the war with Hitler than to win it with Hitler. This is a bitter idea but a necessary idea."

Germans, Russians and others should be told now they will be welcome to join in V-E and V-J day ceremonies in 1985 dedicated to the idea that war must be prevented.

The New York Times

Preparing to Commemorate Victory

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The D-Day ceremonies in Normandy stirred more pride and patriotism. It is not too early to take account of the emotions and misunderstandings that surfaced in order to plan suitable commemorations of next year's 40th anniversary of the end of World War II.

As it happened, leaders of the three former Axis powers met, immediately after the celebration, with the Western leaders of the wartime Alliance at the London summit conference.

Even without West German grumbling, carefully oiled echoed by Italy of how drastically the world's power alignment has changed in barely two generations. Moscow, now the adversary, underlined the point by reviving old Cold War claims that the West did not really help and that the Russians were responsible for victory over Nazi Germany.

In the current climate, it stretches the imagination to think children now alive might see a day when the United States and the Soviet Union would again be friends and partners in a common cause. But then on D-Day 1944, few would have predicted the shifts that have taken place.

That would be a humbling reminder of the transience of power rivalries, just as V-E and V-J day next year should be reminders of the terrible toll of war—even when one side could still defeat the other.

Britain's Lord Carrington, soon to become secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, spoke apologetically of remembrance for which undergraduates are notorious, say that Houdini's greatest escape was from Appleton.

On a bluff above the river, beneath a dark tombstone, rest the remains of another native son. Senator Joseph McCarthy did not live nobly enough to earn such a lovely place of repose. Thirty years ago this month his political death was assured. He was losing his confrontation with the army, a story told by William Bragg Ewald Jr., with fresh evidence, in a new book, "Who Killed Joe McCarthy?"

Most Americans are, like this writer, too young to remember the waves of emotion surrounding Mr. McCarthy. His book prompts this question about the senator: How could a charlatan so notorious have prospered as long as he did? Considerable blame has fallen upon Eisenhower's perceived passivity.

However, upward revisions of Eisenhower's reputation continue to leak out of the crevices of scholarship, and Mr. Ewald, who served on Eisenhower's White House staff, is part of that process. Mr. Ewald's contention, persuasively argued, is that Eisenhower was a passionate and zealous participant in bringing down Mr. McCarthy, but his tactic was brittle reticence.

It reveals something of hysteria but even more of the nation's relative immaturity—relative to today—that the nation was mesmerized by the question, "Who promoted Peres?" Major Peres, an army dentist, was what Mr. McCarthy called a "Fifth Amendment Communist." He refused to sign a loyalty oath. He was promoted by the routine working of the draft law as applied to doctors.

WEEKEND

June 15, 1984

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Quick! Quicker! Full Speed Ahead In the Fast Lane

by Curt Suplee

WASHINGTON — It seizes you right there on the sidewalk, waiting for the bank-card machine. You've pocketed your money, but the little printer gizmo is still rattling away like a garbage disposal full of paper clips.

Meeting with Benson in 30 minutes; better buy flowers for Susie. You shift your feet. Ready gotta call Dix about the Feinberg account; need a haircut; that memo's due by 5. The machine is still grinding.

And suddenly a giant punch to the chest. The receipt is printing out too slowly. In less than a second, your arteries bulge, your vision turns to sipples and your innards are in a rage.

'Life-Speed Attack'!

It's the dread oew malady of the Silicon Decade, a neuro-trauma that strikes when the world is running slower than we are. And thanks to mankind's adaptability, we're already moving at full speed in response to a frantic sensory onslaught of beeper paging, sign-and-run credit cards, alarm watches, electronic mail, rapid transit, hand calculators, microwaved pouched food, predatory job swaps and no-fault car crashes and divorces. Not to mention video games and computers everywhere.

It's life in Fast-Forward Mode, where it absolutely, positively has to be thin thighs in 30 days but there isn't even time for the 20-minute workout. Like some vast hatchery of Skinnerian chickens, we are trained to peck faster and faster in our direct-dial, one-step, pop-top, nonstop world. (Batteries not included.)

No wonder Dr. Mardi J. Horowitz, director of the Center for the Study of Neuroses at the University of California, San Francisco, thinks it is possible that Americans are approaching "national overload."

As it is explained at Horowitz's clinic for stress and anxiety disorders: "When a person is presented with a stimulus, especially one that is jangling in some way, a series of conceptual and emotional processes are set in motion" at both the conscious and unconscious levels in "multiple channels of consideration."

Ideally, each of these channels should flow smoothly to completion. But when the next jangle comes too soon, the flow is blocked. Some experiences are bumped out of the storage line. Some just remain because they are important and stressful, but they remain in an incomplete mode of processing.

As a result, people "have larger and larger loads of unfinished business. When this gets too great, it begins to affect their subjective experience, interrupting concentration with intrusive images, their sleep with anxious wakefulness or troubled dreams, and their capacity to love and enjoy experience with an impatient restlessness to go on superficially to still the next thing." Attention wavers, then snaps; thoughts ricochet across the brain pan; blood pressure shoots up.

All this in only 30 years.

It is virtually unthinkable now, but there was once a time when families would turn on the television and wait entire minutes in voluptuous anticipation for the set to "warm up." When bank clients conducted their transactions with a bona fide human being and madhouse hamburgers were produced to order by cooks with cheap tattoos and packs of Luckies rolled up in their T-shirt sleeves.

Of course, we were speeding even then. As late as the early '60s, most Americans still shared the Myth of the Automated Manana: The evolution of technology, with its proliferation of "labor-saving devices" would banish drudgery, ushering in a lifetime of creative leisure. Words like "frost-free" and "timed bake" conjured a Day-dream of hammocks.

It was not to be. Instead, as the elapsed time for each event decreased, we simply crammed more events into the same space. And in 1984 we are living in a society in which the phone company can find an operator for staying on the line too long with customers, and one fast-food chain promises a reward to those not served (if that's the word) within a minute.

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The Life-Speed Test

How do you place in the life-speed race? Answer the following questions and keep a running total of your score.

During the past year, I have found myself (score 10 points each):

Hanging up the phone after only three rings — down from five in 1982.

Putting stuff back on the grocery-store shelf to qualify for the 10-item-or-less express line.

Using self-service gas pumps for speed, not economy.

Missing movies I really wanted to see because the line looked too long.

Walking up the down escalator to beat the crowd.

Collecting a sheaf of parking tickets rather than spending time looking for a legal space.

Compulsively making lists of Things To Do.

Making lists of lists.

I have had an extension phone installed in:

My car (2)

My lawn mower (5)

My shower (10)

My ear (20)

I find that I no longer have time in my life for:

Reading Proust (3)

Writing personal letters (5)

Time or Newsweek (7)

My children (10)

Solid food (15)

Garfield (20)

On the phone when I am put on hold, I:

Have two quarterly reports and a memo ready to read. (3)

Put the hold on hold and make another call. (5)

Hang up and go to lunch. (7)

Hang up and imagine the other party being deep-fried in tractor oil. (10)

Destroy the phone and quit my job. (20)

While crawling on an expressway at rush hour, I:

Hum a medley of beloved show tunes. (1)

Imagine improvements for thumbscrews. (10)

Bite the steering wheel. (15)

Bite the passengers. (20)

Abandon the car and walk. (25)

The total number of years since my last afternoon nap is:

3 (3)

5 (5)

10 (10)

Can't remember. (15)

Haven't slept since the Ford administration. (20)

What is a nap? (25)

I would rather have quadruple root canals than (10 points each):

Hear the receptionist say, "Mr. Smith will be with you shortly."

See any sign reading "Temporarily Out Of Service."

Lose my double-entry appointment book with the 15-minute intervals.

Hear the customer in front of me say, "Now, I want to return these curtains, but I've lost the receipt and..."

I blow my car horn at the vehicle in front of me:

When the light turns green. (3)

When the light turns yellow. (3)

In the car wash. (10)

When my siren isn't working. (20)

How to interpret your score. If your total was:

50 or below: You are living in Antarctica.

51 to 100: Marginally capable of sustaining urban life.

101 to 150: Normal.

151 and above: You have reached Time Zero.



For Billy Boy, It's Fun Again

by Carol Mann

PARIS — A lilac room, as quiet as dawn. Sculptural white lamp, almond-green cabinet (stark 1920s) encasing row upon row of costume jewelry, placed in immutable order, like relics in a shrine. Billy Boy, bleached blond and pearls, sits at the edge of his chair, legs tightly knotted, sedately devouring chocolates and pretzels.

A photograph of Elsa Schiaparelli, the designer who translated Surrealism into elegance, coolly surveys the scene: an icon. There is no one Billy venerates more.

At 24, Billy Boy has recently retired from his fashion studio, *Surreal Couture*, on Park Avenue in New York, after a career that began in his adolescence. Exhausted by the surely business demands on his time and talents, he has come to live in Paris where he wants to work in the traditional haute couture manner only — for a few clients who vie for his exclusive designs.

And he wants to devote his energies to the real love of his life: the study of Parisian, principally pre-war, haute couture — examples of which he has collected countless thousands, wearing some occasionally, often lending or donating others to museums, but mostly storing and cataloging them with the meticulousness of a butterfly collector.

"I was born somewhere east of Nantucket and south of Poungkeepsie," he reminisces in geographical impossibility. "My mother is a professional gamblers, travels anywhere they have a casino; my father is a cowboy

and will travel anywhere they will have a rodeo."

Billy prefers to shroud his family. Raising a carefully painted eyebrow, he admits they gave him the most-inconceivable means to roam the world and amass his collection of haute couture clothes and accessories.

"When I was 12, my parents sent me on a world tour. I had already decided that I was interested in the arts and had started collecting just about anything that would interest me: different textiles, clothing, beads, jewels, paintings, furniture — especially mad-rook things — even stuffed vases or broken bits of pottery. Later on, I saw that they were all surrealistically inspired. And as for the clothes, I realized that I had accumulated all manner of wonderful haute couture — Poiret, Vionnet, Balenciaga and others — without knowing what they were."

They were to determine his course. He decided on the study and the designing of clothing, carefully made and exclusive in the manner of Chanel or Schiaparelli, and like them, expressing avant-garde aspects of contemporary culture. He learned his trade by studying the finest examples he could lay his avid hands on. At one time he had a miniature collection of antique haute couture dresses (little Poirets, Lanvins, Chaneles) for his favorite doll. He owns hundreds of dolls but is a devoted fan of Barbie.

His own clothes were distinctive for their humor and sophistication, a principle horde from Schiaparelli, who he believes is his spiritual guide and mentor. Billy Boy has assembled a few dozen over 2,500 examples of her output, ranging from hats and jewelry designed for her by Dali or Cocteau to eve-

ning dresses to the first "Shocking" perfume bottles (designed by Leonor Fini but inspired by Mae West). He will be lending some 200 pieces from his collection to the Schiaparelli retrospective opening in Paris next week.

"I feel close to Schiaparelli in a very personal way, which is why I collect her work: I feel her spiritual presence is in all the things she designed. Each time I am feeling low, she gives me signs, and for no reason whatsoever, I feel compelled to rush to a flea market or an out-of-the-way thrift shop, and I know I will find something of hers — which I usually do."

Success came like a whirlwind: He started by selling to friends and accepting individual commissions. Soon fashionable stores were making what seemed to be irresistible offers; he showed at Henri Bendel, Victoria Falls, Artwear, Fiorucci and Riding High among others. The Metropolitan Museum of Art purchased such examples of his work as his "love-note" coat and a crab-claw brooch.

All too fast. "It all became too big for me, and I ended up pumping out clothes for distribution all over the country. I was making a lot of money but that just isn't important to me. It distracted me from what I was really interested in. I feel that haute couture is very sacred, something I really respect and want to do. I have no desire to make basic garments for the person in the street. That's left in hundreds of other designers."

Billy Boy wiggles his shoulders at full speed, slapping the air with his long hands (black nail polish, bangles, no rings) as he expounds with vehemence on the pitfalls of the fashion trade today.

Man Here Got a Bone to Pick

LONDON — Tony Roma has a Florida pallor and taste for beige silk shirts, and a gravelly voice that makes Anthony Quinn sound like the Master of Balliol. He was raised in the Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn but now lives in Mayfair because "it affords me a place to keep my clothes." He has moved to London to open what he calls a rib joint.

Rib restaurants, according to the American sociological monthly, Harper's Bazaar, "are spreading so aggressively over the culinary landscape that it could be said that the

MARY BLUME

nation is riding the crest of a boom. And according to Tony Roma of the Florida-based restaurant chain that may have started all there is no sign of sunrise."

To the same study, social pundit Liz Smith explains, "The beautiful people are eating low-down food now because they've had it with underdone fish. Everyone has a hankering in his/her soul for the real thing: real love, real sex, real money and real food. In time, eating to stay thin and be chic gets boring as hell."

Before opening his Tony Roma's A Place for Ribs at 46 St. Martin's Lane late this month, Roma is easing the ennui of ethnic and mostly thin Londoners with a series of preview parties to which the likes of Jackie Collins, Michael Caine, Elton John, Paul McCartney and Lady ("Bubbles") Rothermere have been invited to drink Piña Coladas and let barbecue sauce dribble freely down their chins.

Roma's first Place for Ribs opened in Florida 12 years ago. Now there are 39 — he can't keep track of the openings — but London marks his first stab at Europe.

He has plans for Paris, Copenhagen, Rome, Hong Kong, Singapore. There are already four Tony Romas in Japan. "You know, when I first went there it was an education process," Roma said over a mid-afternoon scotch. "They were actually picking up the bones with chopsticks. I would actually go to a person, one after the other, and take the chopsticks away."

The average Roma customer uses 4 or 5 paper napkins when downing a slab of 10 to 12 barbecued ribs. They are baby back ribs from young hogs and in the United States alone, Roma's restaurants sell 100,000 pounds (more than 45,000 kilos) a week.

Roma is not the first American to bring ribs to London: The pioneer was an advertising man named Bob Payton who went on to pizzas and to the quinny named Henry J. Bean's (But His Friends All Call Him) Bar and Grill. Payton's success, says Roma, is due to brilliant marketing and to London's urgent, unexpressed need for ribs.

"I'll tell you what I think the success of ribs are. First of all they're extremely tasty. They're very, very easy to eat. And they're not that expensive. It gives families a chance to dine together, to bring the kids with them, because kids like to eat with their fingers. And it also brings people together. It's a common denominator — everybody's back to basics, eating with their fingers again. So consequently it's nothing to see the biggest star in the world sitting next to a saloon keeper or a truck driver. They sit next to each other and they're both on common ground with sauce dribbling from their chins, greasy fingers and barbecue sauce all over themselves."

Even the ladies of Beverly Hills, who spend hours composing their faces, enjoy destroying their lip gloss at Roma's. "Everybody predicted we would close in a month because people in Beverly Hills would never eat with their fingers. People in Beverly Hills would never eat with paper napkins. Well, it wasn't two or three weeks before they were standing on line, eating with their fingers and using paper napkins." Laurence Olivier, says Roma, once waited on line for 45 minutes.

"But you know something, he didn't care, he loves the restaurant so much. And they eat just like we do, just because they're celebrities doesn't mean anything. It's nothing for half the room to be filled with celebrities, it's nothing for Sinatra to come in at 2 o'clock in the morning in New York." Roma describes his restaurants as "a kind of fast-food operation with a piano bar, cocktail lounge and dining room setting." He uses waitresses rather than waiters because he thinks they are more housewives and less likely to be thrall to bookies, loan sharks and extramarital complications, and he dresses them in miniskirts with lace panties. But the effect is decorous, and the night turnover is terrific.

"Now this is gonna shock you," Tony Roma says. "I believe in London we will turn over each table six times at dinner, I wouldn't be surprised if we do seven or eight." Using one table so many times is accomplished by high-speed service and by the fact that Roma does not serve soups, appetizers or desserts.

In addition to ribs, he does serve chicken, steak, a plat du jour, his famous leaf of onion rings and a great deal of booze, including a coffee called Cappuccino l'Amour, which is faced with five liqueurs.

"Women love exotic drinks. When you're into meat-eating you're not really into women, so we try to gear things to women, like our big salad. A lot of our food is geared to the fact that women come in with children — it's nothing for 3 or 4 women to come in with 10 or 12 kids." All this and "Bubbles" Rothermere was looking at me.

After serving on a minesweeper in World War II, he ran the Playboy Club restaurants.

"The labor cost was unbelievable, and the price is usually so high that the least thing wrong is reason for a complaint. It's too hot, it's too cold, there's not enough, there's too much, it's cooked too long. It isn't cooked enough. Another thing I believe, the everyday restaurant person doesn't complain like the so-called gourmet person who wants to impress everybody that he or she knows what it's about

TRAVEL

Mexico Plans a Big New Resort

MEIXICO CITY — The Mexican government has announced plans to turn a remote stretch of Pacific coastline into a resort it says will "rival Acapulco and Cancun," and eventually be able to serve 875,000 tourists a year.

The tourism secretary, Antonio Enriquez Savignac, disclosed the development plan during a tour of Oaxaca state, where the resort would be built. The new resort, to be built on the Bay of Huatulco near Puerto Angel, will "rival Acapulco and Cancun," according to the government.

Enriquez Savignac said the Bay of Huatulco has a tropical climate similar to Acapulco's and 10 miles (16 kilometers) of white-sand beaches. Acapulco, which is about 250 miles north of the proposed resort, has long been a Pacific coast favorite for tourists. Cancun, once a village of 117 people on the Caribbean, is now a resort of 100,000.

After the oil industry, tourism is Mexico's biggest source of the dollars it needs to pay off its \$87-billion foreign debt.

The resort project is to involve an initial investment of \$6.7 million for roads, utilities and other necessities. Plans call for transforming

Puerto Angel, a village of a few thousand people, into a city of more than 200,000. An international airport is to be built.

President Miguel de la Madrid, who toured the area with Enriquez Savignac, said steps will be taken to prevent speculation in land.

Enriquez Savignac compared the project to the development of Cancun, in which he was involved, 10 years ago. The tourism secretary said the area should have 1,300 hotel rooms by 1988 and 7,000 by 1990.

The National Tourism Development Fund will be in charge of construction, which will involve 75,000 workers. A total of 50,000 are expected to be provided by the end of the century.

Cancun now has 5,764 hotel rooms, provides 20,000 jobs and received 750,000 visitors in 1983, earning 10 percent of the foreign currency brought into the country by tourists, Enriquez Savignac said.

Cancun was developed after the government did intensive studies to determine what area would be best for development of a profitable resort.

The Associated Press

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK**AUSTRIA**

VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 66.65.51).

RECITAL — June 18: Tetsuo Ichimura violin, Kaoru Hagishima piano (Mozart, Schubert, Wieniawski).

June 19: Makoto Waki violin, Christopher Hahn-Kangawa piano (Beethoven, Debussy).

International Theatre (tel: 31.62.72).

THEATER — Through June: "The Mousetrap" (Christie).

•Staatsoper (tel: 53240).

BALLET — June 20 and 21: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).

OPERA — June 17: "Wozzeck" (Berg).

June 18: "Lulu" (Berg).

June 19 and 22: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Opéra National (tel: 218.12.11).

OPERA — June 16, 19, 21: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart).

•Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 561.50.45).

EXHIBITION — To July 1: "Art des Steppes et des Oasis."

LASNE, Galerie Beaumoot (tel: 633.38.40).

EXHIBITION — To July 15: "Modern Masters, New Talent."

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Jazzhus (tel: 14.30.74).

JAZZ — June 19-23: Teddy Wilson.

•National Museum (tel: 85.34.75).

EXHIBITION — To Oct.: "The Journey To America."

•Tivoli Hall (tel: 15.10.12).

CONCERT — June 16: Tivoli Symphony Orchestra, Svend Skøpper conductor (Sukrasmann).

ENGLAND

LEWES, Glyndebourne Opera Festival (tel: 81.24.11).

June 16, 18, 20, 22: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart).

June 17, 19, 21: "L'Incoronazione di Poppea" (Monteverdi).

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 01.58.75.95).

Barbican Hall — June 17: City of London Sinfonia, Malcolm Leyfield conductor/violin (Bach, Vivaldi).

Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — June 16, 18-22: "The Comedy of Errors" (Shakespeare).

•Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).

Royal Opera — June 16: "Tosca" (Puccini).

June 16, 19, 21: "Falstaff" (Verdi).

June 18 and 22: "Aida" (Verdi).

•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).

EXHIBITION — June 15-21: "Turner and the Human Figure."

CONCERT — June 17: Bochmann String Quartet, David Campbell clarinet (Haydn, Weber).

FINLAND

NAANTALI, Music Festival (tel: 92.12.31/75.53.21).

RECITAL — June 18: Pierre Four.

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TRAVEL

A Guide to Summer Music Festivals, Classical and Jazz

This is the second of two articles about music festivals, classical and jazz, judged to be of more than local interest. Although it contains dates, locations and performers, all details are subject to change. The first article appeared June 8.

GREECE**Athens Festival, through September**

This year the Athens Festival, whose theme is "Apollo and Dionysos," celebrates the 150th anniversary of the establishment of Athens as the capital of modern Greece. During the festival the Odeon of Herod Atticus, built in A.D. 161 at the foot of the Acropolis, and the Lycabetus Theater on nearby Lycabetus Hill, home to life with symphonic music, opera, ballet and theater.

Operas: Verdi's "Masked Ball," performed by the National Opera of Greece, and Bizet's "Carmen," Mozart's "Idomeneo" and Honegger's "Jeannne d'Arc au Bûcher," the last three performed by the Zurich Opera.

Soloists: Agnes Baltsa, mezzo-soprano; Natasja Makarova and Rudolf Nureyev, sopranos; and Pinchas Zukerman, violinist.

Conductors: Dimitris Agafiotis, Hubert Soudant, Vladimir Ashkenazy and Kurt Mazur.

Ensembles: Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra, State Orchestra of Salomik Utrecht, Symphony Orchestra, Athens State Orchestra, Greek Radio and Television Symphony, Royal Philharmonic of London, National Ballet of Marseille, Netherlands Dance Theater, Gyor Ballet of Hungary, Paris Opera Ballet and Royal Winnipeg Ballet.

HUNGARY**Musical Summer, Miskolc, June 19-July 23**

Concerts share the stage in Diósgyör Castle with performances of "Les Petits Riens" by Mozart and "Mike the Magnate" by Albert Szirmai while the Collegium Musicum offers organ recitals in Avas Church and the Rock Theater performs alongside folkloric dances.

Szeged Festival, July 20-Aug. 20

The first national Hungarian opera, "Hunyadi László," composed in 1844 by Ferenc Erkel, and Gounod's "Faust" are highlights of this open-air festival. Guest appearances by the Gyor Ballet and the Georgian Folk Ensemble alternate with organ recitals and Kacsóh's musical drama "Rákoczi."

Budapest Art Weeks, Sept. 25-Oct. 25

Under the title "Music of Our Age," the works of contemporary Hungarian and foreign composers are emphasized in events in Vigadó Concert Hall, which reopened in 1980 after being restored to its prewar splendor. Special guest is the composer Karlheinz Stockhausen.

The autumn celebration concludes a season of musical activity in the Hungarian capital that begins with the Spring Festival in March and continues with opera and ballet performances, concerts and recitals in the open-air theater of Buda, the City Grove, Margaret Island, the Castle of Vajdahunyad, the Dominican Court of the Hilton Hotel and Zichy Castle of Obuda.

ICELAND**Reykjavik Arts Festival, through June 17**

In this, the ninth year for this biennial celebration in Iceland's capital, one of the festival founders, the pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy, returns as conductor of the London Philharmonia with another Ashkenazy, his son Vanya, as piano soloist.

Visitors can view the work of Icelandic artists and attend other activities connected with the festival, including performances by folk groups from all the Scandinavian countries.

Soloists: Christa Ludwig and Lucia Valentini-Terrani, mezzo-sopranos.

Wexford Opera Festival, Oct. 24-Nov. 4

Noted for the excellence of its productions of unusual or seldom performed operas, Wexford has scheduled for its 34th festival "Le Kiss" by Smetana, "Le Astuzie Femminili" by Cimarosa and "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" by Massenet. Performances are given in the Theater Royal.

ISRAEL**Israel Festival, through June 17**

Jerusalem plays host to a series of music and theater performances at 12 locations. The open-air Sultan's Pool Amphitheater in the valley beneath the Old City's walls, the courtyard of David's Citadel, the Theater on Mount Scopus, modern theaters and concert halls and the city itself are all part of the festival, joining visiting companies and individual performers from Spain, Poland, Italy, England, Denmark, South Africa and the United States with leading Israeli artists.

ITALY**Maggio Musicale, Florence, through July 1**

Yuri Lyubimov, the Soviet dissident who was removed from his post as director of the avant-garde Taganka Theater in Moscow, stages Verdi's "Rigoletto" for Florence's annual festival with Bruno Bartoletti conducting. Another opera bowing in the Teatro Comunale is Beethoven's "Fidelio," while Monteverdi's "Favola d'Orfeo" shows up in both the Salone del Cinquecento of Palazzo Vecchio and the Piazza San Spirito.

World premieres: The ballet "Sal Filo d'Orfeo," choreographed by Uwe Scholz to music by Ludovico Einaudi, and Berio's "Voci" for solo and chamber orchestra, performed by Aldo Bennici and the Janath-Kennedy Chamber Orchestra.

Soloists: Edita Gruberova, soprano; Christa Ludwig, mezzo-soprano; Piero Cappuccilli, baritone; Martha Argerich, Maurizio Pollini, Daniel Barenboim and Murray Perahia, pianists, and Yo-Yo Ma, cellist.

Conductors: Claudio Abbado, Riccardo Muti, Peter Eötvös, Riccardo Chailly, James Judd, Adam Fischer, Carlo Maria Giulini and Leonard Bernstein.

Ensembles: Philadelphia Orchestra, Israel Philharmonic, Orchestra of Paris, European Community Youth Orchestra, Ensemble intercontemporain, Orchestre du Maggio Musicale, Radio Symphony Orchestra of Berlin, Boston Symphony Chamber Players, Nuovo Quartet and University of Michigan Symphony Band.

Spoleto Festival, June 29-July 15

The Teatro Nuovo will warm to Richard Strauss's "Ariadne auf Naxos" on opening night of the 27th Festival of Two Worlds, founded by Gian Carlo Menotti, who will later direct his own opera, "The Last Savage." It alternates with the Strauss work and with "Orphée," performed by the Chamber Opera Theater of New York.

Highlights: Verdi's Requiem, performed as one of the Piazza concerti; Stuttgart Ballet's production of "Eugen Onegin," choreographed by John Cranko, and the International Dance Marathon.

Ensembles: Spoleto Festival Orchestra, Hungarian Radio and

Television Chorus, Westminster Choir and Mongolia National Dance Troupe.

Festa Musica Pro, Assisi, July 2-31

Sponsored by the Ottorino Respighi Academy and dedicated by the festival founder, Giuseppe Juhar, to the idea of "music at man's service" this festival offers concerts in the Umbrian hill town of Assisi, an hour's drive from Spoleto.

Highlights: Bartók's "Bluebeard's Castle" and Carl Orff's "Carmina Burana."

Soloists: Wanda Wilkomirska, violinist; Stefan Askenase, Gyorgy Sandor and Paola Bondoni, pianists; Barry Tuckwell, horn player, and Peter Buck, cellist.

Ensembles: Budapest Symphony Orchestra and Prague Chamber Orchestra.

Verona Opera Festival, July 4-Sept. 2

In the Arena di Verona built by the Emperor Diocletian, emphasis is placed on opera and ballet spectacles. For its 62d season the festival presents "Tosca," "Carmen," "Aida" and "I Lombardi," alternating with the ballet "Excelsior."

Soloists: Ghena Dimitrova, Eva Marton, Maria Chiara, Katia Ricciarelli, soprano; Fiorenza Cossotto and Shirley Verrett, mezzo-sopranos; Giacomo Aragall, Giuseppe Giacomini, Veriano Luchetti and José Carreras, tenors, and Piero Cappuccilli, baritone, and Ruggero Reinhold, bass.

Prima ballerina: Carla Fracci.

Arena Sferisterio, Macerata, July 19-Aug. 19

The 20th season of opera and ballet in the 6,000-seat Arena Sferisterio offers "La Bohème," "Madama Butterfly," "La Traviata," "The Barber of Seville," "Giselle" and "Swan Lake."

Soloists: Raina Kabaivanska, Cecilia Gasdia and Joko Watanabe, soprano; Piero Visconti and Gianfranco Coccia, tenors; Renato Bruson, baritone, and Samuel Ramey, bass.

Dancer: Rudolf Nureyev and Yoko Morishita with the Matsuyama Ballet of Tokyo.

Stresa Musical Weeks, Aug. 27-Sept. 20

Classical music amid the Old World charm of Stresa on Lake Maggiore gives this festival a special ambience. Young winners of international music competitions gain performing experience by sharing the stage with prominent soloists and ensembles. Some concerts are held on Isola Bella and on Isola Madre.

Soloists: Anne Sophie Mutter, violinist; Alexis Weissenberg, pianist, and Yo-Yo Ma, cellist.

LUXEMBOURG**Echternach Festival, through July 7**

Recitals and concerts of symphonic and chamber music are given in the historic Basilica and in the Church of Saints Peter and Paul in the village of Echternach, and some programs take place in Luxembourg City.

Soloists: Nicolai Gedda, tenor; Jean-Pierre Rampal, flutist; Cyril Katsaris, pianist; Niclason Zabalea, harpist; Maurice André, trumpet, and Marie-Claire Alain, organist.

Ensembles: New Philadelphia Quartet, Byzantine Choir of Utrecht, Carlos Benelli Guitar Ensemble and Radio-Television Orchestra of Luxembourg.

Conductors: Leopold Hager and Louis de Froment.

Open-Air Festival, Wiltz, July 8-Aug. 5

Performances, staged in the castle of Wiltz, include an opera buffa by J. Solisti Veneti of La Scala, a dance program by the Ballets Scatino of Amsterdam and a jazz concert.

Highlight: Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah," performed by the Radio-Television Orchestra of Luxembourg and the combined choirs of Bamberg and Munich.

Soloists: Jorg Demus, pianist; Guy Lukowski, guitarist, and André Noiret, flutist.

MARTINIQUE**Guitar Festival, Dec. 6-15**

The opening program of this biennial event — now in its sixth season in Fort-de-France — is titled "Waiting for Bach" and brings together Abel Carlevaro of Uruguay, Arnaud Dumond of France and the Guitar Academy of Canada. At closing ceremonies, compositions prepared during the festival will be given their premieres. Other programs are devoted to popular music of Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa, classical jazz, blues and jazz and Flamenco.

Soloists: Jaco Pastorius, Louisiana Red, Lamme Konte, Francisco Amat, Robin Wautier, Alex Bernhard, Christian Escoude, Pepe Habichuela, Juan Carmona, Enrique Morente, Ralph Towne, John Abercrombie and two 1982 winners: Christine Gofine of Belgium and Anne Marie Urgatz of Germany.

Ensembles: Codrion Quartet of Argentina, Pierre Akendengue Trio of Africa, Lockwood Trio, Tres from Cuba and Guitar Family.

MEXICO**Cervantes Festival, Oct. 18-Nov. 3**

Established in 1972 as a showcase for the plays of Cervantes, the Festival Internacional Cervantino has grown into a major music and arts event centered on the Plaza de San Roque in Guanajuato. Reorganized last year, the festival, formerly held in the spring, now takes place in the fall and draws ensembles and soloists from throughout the world.

NETHERLANDS**Holland Festival, through June 28**

Four world premieres by modern Dutch composers — Jan van Vlijmen's "Quaterni," Peter Schaaf's "Serenade for Strings," Too de Leeuw's "Invocations" and Henry Brant's Spatial Music piece "Brant at the Amstel River I" — are scheduled during the largest cultural event in the Netherlands. Performances take place in Amsterdam, The Hague, Utrecht and Rotterdam and range from the classical to contemporary expressions of the arts.

Operas: "Così Fan Tutte" by Mozart, "The Beggar's Opera" by Britten, "Piccola Lumière" by Schoenberg and "L'Histoire du Soldat" by Stravinsky.

Soloists: Jane Manning and Roberta Alexander, sopranos; Hilda Harris, mezzo-soprano; Matthias Holle, bass; Henryk Szeryng, violinist; Radu Lupu and Jeffery Swann, pianists, and Carolyn Carlson, dancer.

Conductors: Ton Koopman, Nikolaus Harnoncourt, Alain Lombard, Frans Brüggen and Simon Rattle.

Ensembles: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Orchestra of the 18th Century, Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra, Medieval Ensemble of London, Hilliard Ensemble, Tallis Scholars, Lhamo Opera of Kathmandu, Ballet of the 20th Century, National Ballet, Netherlands Dance Theater and Netherlands Opera.

North Sea Jazz Festival, July 13-15

This musical outpouring attracts 600 musicians to the Congress Building in The Hague and offers 10 hours of continuous jazz a day for a total of 220 hours in seven halls, with four or five groups of a total of more than 100 groups) performing in each hall simultaneously.

Some familiar names to look for: Sarah Vaughan, Miles Davis, Lionel Hampton and Dave Brubeck.

NETHERLANDS**SWITZERLAND****Lausanne Festival, through June 30**

Most events take place in the 1,800-seat Théâtre Beausoleil, where concerts alternate with opera and ballet performances and special attention is given to the music of Smetana, Dvorak, Janácek and Martinu.

Operas: "Tosca" by Puccini, "The Beggar's Opera" by Britten and a concert performance of "Boris Godunov" by Mussorgsky.

Soloists: Raina Kabaivanska and Yvonne Kenny, sopranos; Gosta Winbergh and Lino Martinucci, tenors; Gabriel Bacquier, baritone; Fernando Corena, Matti Salminen and Manfred Schenk, basses; Vladimir Ashkenazy, Katie and Marielle Labèque, pianists; Nathan Milstein, violinist, and Maurice André, trumpeter.

Conductors: Vladimír Smetana, Eugen Jochum, Armin Jordan, Horst Stein, Ralf Walke and Giuseppe Patane.

Ensembles: Zurich Opera, Orchestre de la Suisse Romande, London Philharmonic, Chamber Orchestra of Lausanne, Monteverdi Choir, Antonio Gades and Cristina Hoyos Ballet, Tanzformen of the Cologne Opera and the Czech National Song and Dance Ensemble.

Zurich Festival, through early July

Zurich's celebration unveils a new "Boris Godunov" with Matti Salminen in the title role, and offers a gala concert with Grace Bumbry, Maria Chiara, Giorgio Lamberti and Piero Cappuccilli. Performances also take place in the 1,500-seat Tonhalle, the Theater am Neumarkt and the Stadthaus.

Highlights: All nine Beethoven symphonies performed by the Tonhalle Orchestra and three concertos by the Zurich Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Edmond de Stoutz, with Paul Tortelier, Maurice André and Claudio Arrau as soloists.

Other soloists: Anne-Sophie Mutter and Nathan Milstein, violinists.

Conductors: Christoph Eschenbach, Gary Bertini and Nello Santini.

Ensembles: Camerata Zurich, Philip Jones Brass Ensemble, Zurich Bach Choir and Collegium Musicum.

Montreux Jazz Festival, July 6-22

One of Europe's most diverse and popular jazz gatherings, Montreux draws crowds with a roster of leading performers while offering

Ancient Music, Utrecht, Aug. 24-Sept. 2

Approximately 60 concerts of medieval, Renaissance and Baroque music are given in old churches and other historical buildings.

POLAND**Wrocław Festival, Sept. 1-7**

Among participants in this year's International Oratorio and Cantata Festival are the Scottish Philharmonic Singers, the Vocal and Instrumental Ensemble of Lausanne, the Dresden Kreuzchor, the Düsseldorfer Symphony Orchestra and Concert Choir, the Bonnus Consort, Let Arts Florissants, Les Ménestrels and winners of several international vocal competitions.

Warsaw Autumn, Sept. 21-30

Now in its 27th year, the International Festival of Contemporary Music draws composers and performers from both East and West to participate in a review of modern music in its various forms, ranging from symphonic and operatic music to chamber music and ballet, with an emphasis on avant-garde and experimental works.

Among other noteworthy Polish festivals are the International Chopin Festival, Aug. 8-12 in Duszniki Zdroj, and the International Violin Competition, Oct. 11-25 in Poznan.

PORTUGAL**Madeira Bach Festival, through June 17**

Closing with Bach's "Mass in B Minor," the festival presents a program each evening in the 15th-century Cathedral da Sé. This year an additional series of afternoon concerts takes place in the 17th-century Church of São Pedro. Compositions by Handel, Haydn and Mozart are also scheduled and ensembles include the Gulbenkian Choir of Lisbon, Madeira

NYSE Most Actives								
IBM	Vol.	Nas.	Low	Close	Chg.	Per.	Div.	Cash
AT&T	177,480	104.50	103.72	103.72	-0.72	-0.6%		
AT&T B	14,642	20.92	20.52	20.52	-0.40	-1.9%		
AT&T S	1,000	10.00	9.80	9.80	-0.20	-2.0%		
American Int'l	12,544	27.76	27.50	27.50	-0.26	-0.9%		
AMF	10,675	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
AMR	11,223	10.14	10.14	10.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
Amoco	1,487	42.42	42.42	42.42	+0.00	+0.0%		
AT&T C	7,771	15.00	14.90	14.90	-0.10	-0.7%		
AT&T D	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
AT&T E	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
AT&T F	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
AT&T G	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
AT&T H	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
AT&T I	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
AT&T J	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
AT&T K	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
AT&T L	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
AT&T M	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
AT&T N	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
AT&T O	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
AT&T P	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
AT&T Q	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
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AT&T X	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
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AT&T Z	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
AT&T AA	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
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AT&T EE	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
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AT&T UU	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
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AT&T II	1,074	11.14	11.14	11.14	+0.00	+0.0%		
AT&T JJ	1,074							

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

10-Month
High-Low Stock

Dv. Yrs PE Bid High-Low Last Chg.

(Continued from Page 10)

109	7	Moore	12.50	12.00	12.50	12.00	7.00	+ 1.00
970	34	Moorer	1.20	1.10	1.20	1.10	.70	+ .10
294	22	Moren	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	.47	+ .00
294	22	Moren	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	.47	+ .00
840	24	Morley	4.17	4.27	4.27	4.27	2.26	+ .26
245	24	Markit	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	.70	+ .00
245	24	Markit	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	.70	+ .00
845	48	Marton	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	.75	+ .00
216	31	Martur	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	.75	+ .00
216	31	Martur	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	.75	+ .00
11	17	Maserv	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	.75	+ .00

N

275 16 NAPCO 38.00 4.2 11 43 19.00 19.00 + 4.00

257 17 NCH 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 .00

209 16 NHC 1.73 1.73 1.73 1.73 .00

241 24 NCR 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 .00

247 13 NI Inc. 1.90 1.90 1.90 1.90 .00

226 25 NUI 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 .00

245 24 Nobco 2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40 .00

275 23 NoCo 1.88 1.88 1.88 1.88 .00

245 24 Nodco 1.88 1.88 1.88 1.88 .00</

NEW ISSUES MAY 1984

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF MAJOR ISSUES AND THEIR UNDERWRITERS PUBLISHED IN THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

<p>New Issue : May 1984</p> <p>This announcement appears as a matter of record only.</p> <p>National Westminster Finance B.V. <i>(Department of The National Westminster Bank)</i></p> <p>Issue of up to U.S. \$500,000,000</p> <p>Junior Guaranteed FRNs <i>Generated on a junior subordinated basis as in payment of principal and interest by</i></p> <p>& National Westminster Bank PLC <i>(London - Birmingham - Bristol - Edinburgh - Glasgow - Liverpool - London - Newcastle - Nottingham - Scotland - Sheffield - Southampton - Wales)</i></p> <p>U.S. \$300,000,000 of which have been issued as the Initial Tranche</p>	<p>Credit Suisse First Boston <i>Leveraged Finance</i> Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb <i>Investment Inc.</i></p> <p>Morgan Stanley International Merrill Lynch Capital Markets S.C. Warburg & Co. Ltd.</p> <p>Oppenheimer & Cie <i>Frankfurt</i></p>	<p>Commerzbank <i>Frankfurt</i></p> <p>Morgan Guaranty Trust Company S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.</p> <p>Oriental Bank <i>Tokyo</i></p>
<p>Bank of Tokyo International <i>London</i></p> <p>Citicorp Leverages <i>London</i></p> <p>Hausbank, N.W. (Overseas) <i>London</i></p> <p>Saxo Bank, Copenhagen International <i>London</i></p>	<p>Banque Nationale de Paris <i>Paris</i></p> <p>Commerzbank und Bank der Amerikanischen Sparkassen <i>Frankfurt</i></p> <p>Morgan Guaranty Ltd. <i>New York</i></p> <p>Westpac Banking Corporation <i>Sydney</i></p>	<p>Banque Paribas <i>Paris</i></p> <p>Montreal Trust Company <i>Montreal</i></p> <p>Union Bank of Switzerland (Securitised) <i>Zurich</i></p>
<p>Barings Bank Group <i>Austria</i></p> <p>Dai-Ichi Kangyo International <i>Austria</i></p> <p>Californian Bank International Corp. <i>Austria</i></p> <p>Kidder Peabody International <i>Austria</i></p> <p>Mitsubishi Pusan International <i>Austria</i></p>	<p>Commerzbank <i>Frankfurt</i></p> <p>Dresdner Securities Austria <i>Austria</i></p> <p>Hypobank <i>Austria</i></p> <p>Lehman Brothers International <i>Austria</i></p> <p>Mitsubishi Pusan International <i>Austria</i></p>	<p>Crédit Commercial de France <i>Paris</i></p> <p>Fair International Finance <i>Austria</i></p> <p>IBJ International <i>Austria</i></p> <p>ICBC International <i>Austria</i></p> <p>Mitsubishi Trust & Banking <i>Austria</i></p>

INDEX		TERMS
100,000,000		1945 bonds 1961 due 1994
2,250,000		Convertible, redeemable bonds
1,000,000		\$45 bonds of 1984 due 1992
10,000,000		1345 subordinated notes due 1993
10,000,000		1345 stocks due 1991
10,000,000		\$5 better note 1984 due 1993
		Junior guaranteed FANNs
1,000,000		1155 convertible debentures due 1994
1,000,000		35 better bonds of 1984 due 1994
4,400,000		C\$25 per share to yield 8.75%
10,000,000		13% bonds due 1994
10,000,000		355 better bonds 1984/1994
1,000,000		Subordinated notes due 1993
1,000,000		Subordinated notes due 1993
1,000,000		C\$110.80 per unit
		Private offering
10,000,000		Qualified Investing notes due 1995
10,000,000		Medium term credit facility
10,000,000		Common stock
10,000,000		Planning trust notes due 1991

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.
The Notes issue has been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933.

All these securities having been sold the advertisement
Appears as a matter of record only

New Issue

FGH

FGH hypothoekbaan

Utrecht, The Netherlands

Swiss Francs 110,000,000

5 1/4% Swiss Francs Bonds of 1984 due 1992

BANQUE SUISSEILLE, SUISSE, BERNINER S.A.
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE SWISS S.A.
SAMUEL SACHSOUV (SWISS) S.A.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS (SWITZERLAND) LTD
BENZIGERBANK AG (SWITZERLAND) AG

BANCA DI CREDITO COMMERCIALE E MOBILIARE
BANCA SOLEN & SONS S.A.

BANKE IN HÜTTEN

BANKE IN INN

BANKE OF LAMMERS

BANKE REINHOLDSTETTER

BANQUE DE LA COTE D'OR

BANQUE DES DÉPÔTS ET DES CRÉDITS

BANQUE LARISCHELT

BANQUE LOUIS-PHÉLIPPE EN SUISSE S.A.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF MOULINS

CREDIT CHORNIA

DEUTSCHE BANK AG, P. A.

EL GUSTAVSBORG & CO

OVERLAND TRUST BANCA
SÜDOST BANK LTD

MONTAFONER BANQUE ZÜRICH
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE S.A.

CLARENCE BANKE
ALVÖRS BANKE INTERNATIONAAL LTD

AMRO BANKE UND FINANZ
AWARD VON DURST & CIE AG

BANCO DI ROMA, PER LA SVIZZERA,
BANQUE DESRÉGÉE DU LUXEMBOURG

BANQUE INDOSUCRE, SAUMUR S.A.

BANQUE MONTAGUT, MONTPELLIER EN RUE
CABINET D'INVESTISSEMENT DE LA VILLE
DHL, CREDIT INDUSTRIELL D'ALSACE ET DE
FILS, CREDIT SCHWEIZER AG

GENOVA BANQUE, BADEN

HYPOTHÉCAIRE, LIED HAMBURGBANKE
SHANGAI BANQUELL & CO AG

SPARWIRKE SCHWEIZ

BANKERS TRUST AG

AD

All of these securities having been sold the advertisement
Appears as a matter of record only

New Issue / May, 1984

\$1,500,000,000

New Issue

Kingdom of Sweden

The International Agency of Banking

U.S. \$100,000,000

CREDITANSTALT-BANKVER
Incorporated with limited liability in the Republic of Austria

13% PER CENT. SUBORDINATED
ISSUED /

CHASE MANHATTAN
HONG KONG COMPANY LIMITED
CAPITAL MARKETS
S. S. VAN
NATIONAL LIMITED BANQUE IND
AS PARIS
LEHNARDS BROTHERS
COUNTY LTD. UNION NATIONAL BANK
BANK
BNP PARIBAS
RABOBANK
COÖPERATIEVE RAIFFEISEN BANK
NORTHERN DECOM
\$100,000,000

Kreditbank International Group
Schweizerische Volksbank
European Banking Company Limited
Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

The Notes are unconditioned, direct and general obligations of Sweden for the payment and performance of which the full faith and credit of Sweden is pledged.

The Notes will mature on May 15, 1991. Interest on the Notes will be payable quarterly on August 15, November 15, February 15 and May 15, commencing August 15, 1984. The rate of interest for each quarterly period will be the arithmetic mean of the Weekly Interest Rates for the 12 consecutive Fridays ending on the Friday preceding the seventh calendar day prior to each Interest Payment Date. The Weekly Interest Rate for each such Friday will be .40% less the arithmetic mean of the prime lending rates of the Preference Banks; provided that the Weekly Interest Rate will not exceed a rate of .55% above the yield on three-month United States dollar domestic certificates of deposit.

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The 1984 Herald Tribune Audience Survey

A message to our readers from Lee W. Huebner, Publisher.

The International Herald Tribune is unique in being a worldwide newspaper, with more than 153,000 copies sold each day in 164 countries. But this international distribution also presents us with a unique problem: how can we learn about our readers, their interests and characteristics?

We need to know about you. Whether you are a regular reader or someone who is seeing the paper for the first time—whether you are traveling or at home—whether you are reading in an office or a cafe or an airplane—we very much need your help, right now, in order to give an accurate picture to our editors and to advertisers.

Won't you please take a few minutes to complete this confidential questionnaire and return it to Research Services Limited, the independent, London-based organization which conducts the survey for us? If you are rushed, won't you at least pull out this page and save it until a moment is available to you?

You can return the questionnaire either using the folding instructions on the reverse or your own envelope. As a gesture of our appreciation we will make a charitable donation of one U.S. dollar for each participant. The results of the survey and the total contributed to each charity will be published in September.

This audience research is extremely important to us—and we earnestly hope for your cooperation.

With our warmest thanks,

Lee W. Huebner
Please indicate which charity you prefer:

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BRIDGE

Your Reading

1. Where did you obtain this copy of the newspaper?

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| Postal subscription: At home | 9 | Hotel delivered | 1 |
| Postal subscription: At work | 2 | Bought at newsstand | 4 |
| Home delivered | 3 | Airplane | 2 |
| Office delivered | 4 | Elsewhere | 5 |

2. How often do you usually read or look at the International Herald Tribune?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----|-----------------------------|---|
| 5-6 days a week | 10 | Less often than once a week | 1 |
| 3-4 days a week | 2 | First time reader | 3 |
| 1-2 days a week | 3 | Only see when traveling | 4 |

3. How many other people (including household and/or business colleagues) usually read your copy of the IHT?

- | | | | |
|-------|----|--|---|
| One | 11 | Four or more | 4 |
| Two | 2 | No-one else | 5 |
| Three | 3 | More than one, but don't know how many | 6 |

We will pass to the editors (anonymously of course) any comments you wish to make about the IHT. Space is provided on the reverse side. But first may we ask you to complete the rest of this page?

International Communications & Travel

4. Approximately how many times in the last month in your business or professional capacity have you...

Made or received any international telephone calls:

- None Once 2-4 times 5-10 times 11+ times

Made or received telephone calls to/from North America:

- None Once 2-4 times 5-10 times 11+ times

Sent or received international telexes or facsimiles:

- None Once 2-4 times 5-10 times 11+ times

Freighted or couriered documents internationally:

- None Once 2-4 times 5-10 times 11+ times

5. Approximately how many business air trips have you taken during the last 12 months?

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----|-----|---|------|---|-------|---|-----|---|
| None | 19 | 1-5 | 1 | 6-11 | 2 | 12-24 | 3 | 25+ | 4 |
| Go to Q.8 | | | | | | | | | |

6. Which of the following destinations have you flown to on business in the last 12 months?

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|--------------------|----|-------------------|----|
| Australia/N.Z. | 20 | U.S.A. East Coast | 21 | Singapore | 22 |
| Rep. South Africa | 3 | U.S.A. West Coast | 7 | Hong Kong | 1 |
| Africa | 3 | Other U.S.A. | 3 | Other S.E. Asia | 3 |
| Central/S. America | 4 | European countries | 1 | Gulf States | 1 |
| Canada | 5 | Japan | 5 | Saudi Arabia | 5 |
| | | | | Other Arab States | 4 |

Any other destinations

(Write in) _____

7. Which class of air travel do you normally use on business trips a) for long trips (*over four hours*) and b) for short trips (*up to four hours*)?

	Long trips (over 4 hours)	Short trips (under 4 hours)
First class	1	3
Business class or equivalent	2	4
Full fare economy	3	5
Other	4	6

Your Business Life

8. Do you work in an establishment employing five people or more?

Yes Go to Q. 9 No

If no, are you...

a) Otherwise employed Write in occupation
Or b) Not in employment (check appropriate box below).

Retired	1	Housewife	3
Student	2	Other	4

If you have checked a or b above, continue on with Q. 14.

9. How many people are there in the establishment in which you work, including yourself? (By establishment we mean the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address.)

5-9	1	100-999	4
10-49	2	1,000-4,999	5
50-99	3	5,000+	6

10. What is your company's principal activity?

Agriculture/Forestry/ Fisheries/Mining	31	Banking	33
Oil Industries	2	Insurance	2
Engineering/Construction	3	Stockbroking/Investments	3
Computers/Data Processing	4	Management Consultancy/ Accounting Services	4
Consumer Goods Manufact.	5	Other Financial Services	5
Other Manufacturing	32	Advertising/PR/Publishing/ Broadcasting	34
Public Utilities	1	Legal or Medical Services	1
Distribution/Wholesale/ Retail, Imports/Exports	2	Education	2
Transportation/Tourism	3	Arts, Entertainment	3
Government/Civil Service	4	Other Business or Professional Services	4
Armed Forces/Police	5	Other	5
(Write in)			

11. What is your job title or position?

Proprietor/Partner	37	Middle Management	5
Chairman/President	2	Executive Staff	4
Managing Director	3	Clerical	7
Senior Management	4	Other	8
(Write in)			

12a. In which, if any, of these financial areas are you wholly or partly responsible for company decision-making? (Check all which apply).

Domestic Banking Relations	39	Portfolio/Pension Fund Management	1
International Banking Relations	2	Money Market/Foreign Exchange Management	3
Corporate Finance/ Development	3	Insurance Services	4
(None of these)	7		

12b. For which of the following goods and services are you part of the Management team which is usually responsible for company decision-making? (For each category listed, check level of involvement).

Computer and Office Equipment	40	Not responsible	43	Not relevant to company	46
Computers: Main frame (\$25,000+)	1				
Minis (\$10,000-25,000)	2				
Micros (under \$10,000)	3				
Other Terminals	4				

Software purchase/Bureau selection	41	44	47
Office Photocopies	1		
Facsimile Equipment	2		
Word Processors	3		
Telephone Systems/Switchboards	4		
Network Systems	5		
Other Telecommunication Equip.	6		

Goods and Services	42	45	48
Company Cars	1		
Aircraft and related equipment	2		
Business Premises/ Industrial Site Selection	3		
Plant/Plant equipment	4		
Scientific instruments	5		
Conference, Exhibition/ Trade Fair Services	6		
Advertising/Marketing Services	7		
Executive Recruitment	8		

13. Do you have responsibility for the policies or operations of your company outside the country in which you are currently based?

Yes No Company only operating in one country

About You ...

14a. In which country are you currently resident?

Write in

14b. Of which country are you a citizen?

Write in

14c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than 54 six months 6-12 months 1-5 years More than 5 years

15. Are you ... Male Female

16. What is your age?

Under 25 35-44 55-64
25-34

RESEARCH SERVICES LTD.

Station House Harrow Road, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 6DE England Telephone 01-909-1389 Telex 623755
6th June 1984

Mr. Lee Huebner,
International Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle
92200 Neuilly sur Seine
France

Dear Lee

Thank you for commissioning us to undertake the 1984 Audience Survey.

We guarantee to process all the replies received with absolute confidentiality. Information relating to individual replies will be analysed in a statistical form only. No personal information will be passed to anyone outside our organisation.

We will supply the overall results of the survey to you for publication in the IHT in September 1984.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Dawn Mitchell

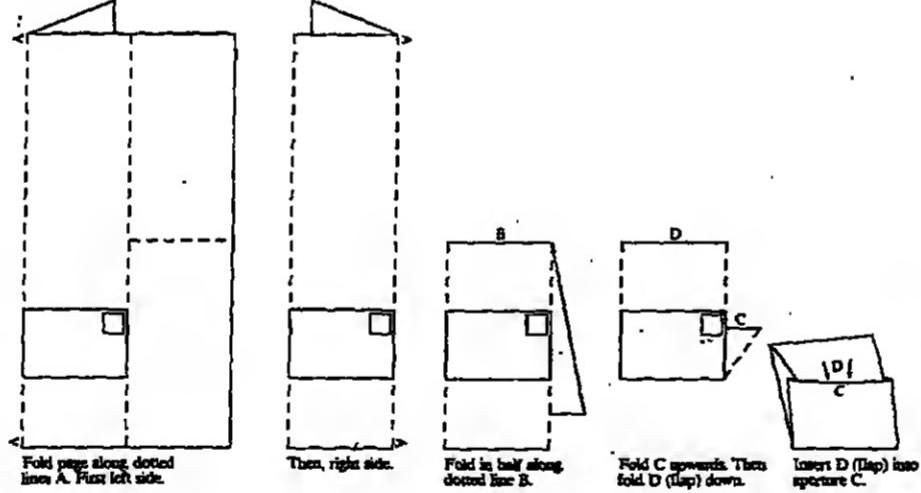
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SPORTS

Disorganized West Germany Held to 0-0 Draw by Portugal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

STRASBOURG, France — Portugal held defending champion West Germany to a goalless draw in the opening Group 2 soccer match in the European Championship Thursday.

In the other Group 2 game, in Saint-Etienne, Spain and Romania tied, 1-1.

Spain struck first when Francisco Carrasco converted a penalty in the 21st minute after Ricardo Gallego was brought down by Romanian midfielder Ladislau Boni when he was about to score after going around goalkeeper Silvano Lung.

The goal forced Romania out of defensive shell and Boni made ends with the equalizer in the 16th minute with a left-foot shot on inside the Spanish area.

The two goals raised the tempo of a game. Romania, in particular, lived out some good chances with quick, incisive passing and got back Mireasa Rednic was off the ball two bad misses, one when he drove wide of an unguarded goal in the stroke of halftime.

Portugal started its game against West Germany by stringing five passes across the midfield, leaving only two up front. Striker Fernando Oeste was left on the bench for all the last five minutes when he placed Jordao.

The tactic stifled what creativity West Germans had but at the same time produced a match that was often dull and confined to midfield.

"Our objective was defensive," Oeste's manager Fernando Cava said. "With a 0-0 result we can say Mississipi accomplished."

An injury to Bernd Schuster and a absence of disenchanted midfielders Hans Mueller and Felix Baumgartner deprived the West Germans of a natural playmaker.

Curren Upset By Simpson

United Press International

LONDON — Russell Simpson New Zealand, a touring bowler, upset fifth-seeded Kevin Cullen of South Africa, 6-2, 7-6, in third-round match Thursday to reach the quarterfinals of the men's Club grass court championships, the last major match before Wimbledon.

Twelve seeds have fallen, leaving only two of the top six seeds — No. 1 John McEnroe and No. 3 Jimmy Connors in contention. McEnroe beat fellow-American Steve Lister, 6-4, 6-3, and Connors beat Steve Denton, 6-4, 3-6, 9-7 in another all-American third round.

Thirteenth seed Pat Cash of Australia was beaten, 7-6, 5-7, 6-4, by Annie Visser of South Africa, and Leif Sjursen of the United States, who knocked out No. 2 seed as Lendl of Czechoslovakia in the first round, ousted 15th seed Ivan Tomic of the United States, 6-4, 9-7.

Meanwhile, the All England lawn Tennis and Croquet Club bid Wednesday that Andrea Jaeger, the youngest player ever to be cited at Wimbledon, has withdrawn from this year's tournament, which starts June 25. The 19-year-old American had pulled out officially June 7 because of tendinitis in her right shoulder.

And Mats Wilander of Sweden, ousted fourth in the world, said Sunday in Stockholm that he'll withdraw from Wimbledon after spraining his right wrist during practice Wednesday.

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SPAIN In CENTURY HOUSE, center of Madrid, 100 sqm. 3 bedrooms, 3 floors, office, 50 meters from Embajada, 100 sqm. Ms. Mrs. Acor, Flores 4, Palma de Mallorca.

West Germany "suffered all the problems of a first match in a championship: tension, nerves, excessive caution," said West Germany's manager Jupp Derwall. "We must quickly improve our system of play, particularly in midfield where there were a lot of workmen but no artists."

Derwall tried striker Karl-Heinz Rummenigge in a deep midfield role throughout the first half. But

EUROPEAN SOCCER

when that proved ineffective, Rummenigge was pushed forward in the second half but rarely troubled a Portuguese defense that grew in confidence after a nervous start.

West Germany had the best chance of the opening half when Rudi Voller's powerful shot was deflected off a Portuguese defender to play, to play.

Three times at the start of the second half, Jordao was in a scoring position but mistimed his final shot while goalkeeper Toni Schumacher did all his expertise to tip a Pacheco drive over the bar.

Meanwhile, Manuel Amoros of France was suspended Thursday for three matches for butting Jesper Olsen of Denmark in Tuesday's opening game of the European finals. The ruling by the Disciplinary Committee of the European Football Union (UEFA) means Amoros will not be able to play for France again in the tournament unless the team reaches the final on June 27.

Amoros, a defender, was sent off three minutes from the end of France's 1-0 victory over Denmark. In Group 1 action Saturday, France takes on Belgium 4-0 victory over Yugoslavia in Nantes, while Denmark meets Yugoslavia in Lyon. Group 2 action resumes Sunday with West Germany playing Romania in Lens and Portugal against Spain in Marseilles. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

The team was named Wednesday night after a meeting of the NOC executive in Frankfurt.

The team did not qualify for the finals but will go to Los Angeles as a replacement for one of the three Soviet bloc countries — the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and East Germany — that qualified for the soccer tournament but is boycotting the Games.

Earlier Wednesday, in Lausanne, the director of the International Olympic Committee, Monique Berlioux, said the eligibility rules for the Olympic soccer tournament would be the same as those for the 1980 Moscow Games.

She said this "allowed any player, including professionals, who had not taken part in the preliminary or final rounds of the World Cup, to play."

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Thomas Hearns, 25, was a hit man, all right. He was fast and furious and final. Before fighting Sugar Ray Leonard on Sept. 16, 1981, he shocked no one by appearing on the cover of Ring magazine dressed like a gangster and wielding a machine gun.

But when Leonard won by a technical knockout in the 14th round, spoiling Hearns' perfect record, the folks in his home town balked and all demanded he give up his name. "Hit Man," the ring officials objected, reflected negatively on the Motor City. So he complied. He played their game. He gave up the name and much of the deep, burning pride that had framed so moldered his own private vision of who and what he was as a fighter.

Now, as he prepared to defend his World Boxing Council super-welterweight title here Friday night against Roberto Duran, Hearns enters this crucial fight perplexed by his own chameleonic identity. Emanuel Steward, his trainer, said, "Tommy's no longer sure he has the knockout punch, and it's really

starting to bother him. He came up to me the other day and said he wanted 'Hit Man' sewn back on his robe for Duran. It's all stubborn macho, but that's what makes this fight so great."

Hearns, 38-1, 32 KOs, has not knocked out an opponent since Jeff McCracken in July of 1982. He won his present 154-pound title against Wilfred Benitez five months later, in a technically close-to-perfect fight that saw him fracture his right hand and finish the bout swinging like a one-armed bandit.

All week long, searching to rediscover the daring, brutish qualities of his Hit Man persona, Hearns has

said repeatedly, "I'll knock Duran out in two rounds." But that seems highly improbable, especially considering Duran has never been knocked out in 81 fights.

Hearns had hoped for a rematch with Leonard, and much of the conversation in news conferences this week has centered on his acceptance of the fact that the only fighter ever to beat him has retired again and swears never to return to the ring.

"Before Leonard," Steward said,

"there was a certain amount of people who thought Tommy Hearns was a god. They thought he could not lose, and when he did, a lot of people came away hurt and frustrated. He lost and people lost money. Tommy had worked at his image for a long time, and I think he's recovered now. But a lot of people still feel he has to impress."

Duran, too, had wanted a rematch with Leonard. Critics had said that Duran's career was finished after his "No Mois" loss to Leonard in New Orleans on Nov. 25, 1980 — only five months after he beat Leonard over 15 agonizing rounds in Montreal.

Duran said he took Leonard's

decision to retire "pretty hard."

I wanted a rematch. A third fight

with Leonard is one of the reasons why I came back to boxing and that's what makes this fight so great."

Hearns, 38-1, 32 KOs, has not

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to me the other day and said he

wanted 'Hit Man' sewn back on

his robe for Duran. It's all stub-

born macho, but that's what makes

this fight so great."

But that's not true. The punch

is not behind me. I'm just a better

fighter now, and more well-round-

ed."

Hearns had hoped for a rematch

with Leonard, and much of the

conversation in news conferences

this week has centered on his accep-

tance of the fact that the only

fighter ever to beat him has retired

again and swears never to return to

the ring.

The victory silenced Duran's

critics and also redeemed Duran in

the eyes of those who knew him as

the brutal "Hands of Stone," and

who had doubted his chances of

ever staging a comeback. In his last

fight, a loss to Marvelous Marvin Hagler, Duran gained enormous

respect for being the first fighter to

ever go 15 rounds against the undisputed world middleweight

champion.

But the memories of the Leonard

fight linger.

"Leonard never gave me the

third fight because he didn't want

problems, he did best by retiring.

Life is not only money and being

the world champion. There is much

more to it than that."

Transitions

FOOTBALL
National Hockey League

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OBSERVER**Olympic Heartburn**

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — I usually shun consumer goods that boast about being official. That's one reason I never bought a certain camera that called itself "the official camera of the New York Yankees." The other reason is that I've never wanted a camera.

Even if I did, though, I'd avoid this one, because what do the New York Yankees know about cameras that your Aunt Kate doesn't? Considering their fine work, the Yankees are probably even more inept around cameras than they are around the ballpark. Enough said.

I have a grave reservation about official consumer goods. Products that go around calling themselves "official" quickly develop an inflated idea of their own importance, as this story will illustrate:

A few weeks ago my friend Mitgang and I were about to attack our pastrami sandwiches one lunchtime when Mitgang reached for the mustard and noticed a strange re-action from his sandwich.

"Do I need a change of eyeglasses or did my sandwich just wince?" he asked.

It had winced all right. I had often seen a pastrami sandwich make a man double up with heartburn, but I had never seen a man make a pastrami sandwich wince.

"Mitgang," I said, "we are here to eat pastrami, or are we here to avenge old wrongs?"

"You are right," he said. "Let's eat."

We started, then stopped. "Is this the dullest pastrami you have ever tasted?" I asked.

"It tastes like pastrami that would not waste its time returning your phone call," Mitgang said.

Naturally we complained to the waiter. "What do you expect?" he explained. "That's the official pastrami of the 1984 Olympic Games. Make a pastrami official, right away it's carrying on like it's a deputy assistant to the assistant deputy."

"But why did it wince and recoil?" asked Mitgang. "Official human beings don't wince and recoil; all they do is implement, coordinate, confer, announce, report, supplement and finalize."

"Pastrami is different from human beings. It's more sensitive to its social position," said the waiter.

"You probably put it too close to the pickles. Watch this."

He put a pickle on Mitgang's sandwich. The sandwich shuddered violently.

"That pickle" said the waiter, "is not the official pickle of the 1984 Olympic Games."

BALTIMORE — They are finally ending a long argument here over H. L. Mencken, the iconoclastic journalist whose slashing critiques of American fables and foibles made him, for much of the first half of the 20th century, the most argued-over, admired and hated private citizen of the United States.

The argument in the Mencken "family" —

the cluster of scholars, students, journalists and "minor literati" as the master might have called them — people who perpetuate the hair-less Mencken tradition — has been over the disposition of the old man's house.

From Henry L. Mencken's death in 1956 until a year ago, the notion of a shrine to "The Sage of Baltimore" seemed out of the question. Such a monument, the more literal Menckenesque believed, would be an affront to this almost neurotically private public man.

But it was the perseverance of the Menckenesque, a tiny band of surviving friends and retrospective admirers, that finally converted the neglected Mencken house on Union Square into the expensively restored Mencken Museum that is being opened this week with unabashed ruffles and flourishes.

Recently, Mayor William Donald Shaefer turned out himself as a hair-parted-in-the-middle, cigar-chewing Mencken look-alike to award the \$300 prize in a citywide Mencken Look-Alike contest, sponsored by publicity people of the Cigar Association of America.

On Friday, the mayor is staging a private, catered "heavy German dinner" in the Mencken house. The guests are to include Paul Shyre, the Broadway actor-director who staged a successful one-man Mencken play, "Blasts & Bravos." But the diners are to be chiefly the toilers in the sacred vineyards who contrived to get the Mencken house under the city's wing, where its original status was assured by grants totaling \$180,000 for restoration, refurbishing and custodial staffing.

Mencken might have been less than sanguine about these festivities. In the sealed instructions he left the obituary writers at his beloved Baltimore Sun, the Menckenesque command was: "Don't overdo it." Observers recalled that the Mencken description of almost any event inviting a publically worshipful assembly was "frenzied piffle."

In 1967, at the death of Mencken's younger brother, August — a lifelong companion, and caretaker after the sage suffered a stroke — the family's classic Baltimore row house was left to the University of Maryland with specific instructions that it not be made a museum.

But the die has come uncast. In the house where, at his typewriter before a second-floor window overlooking a lovely park, Mencken milled some of the most infamously spiteful coinage in the American vocabulary — "the

native American Booboise," for one — the funeral shroud drawn in respectful obedience to the supposed wish of Mencken is being removed.

Mencken was the bane of bombasts and the confounder of quacks. His newspaper columns, magazine pieces and some 30 books pilloried Prohibitionists, Puritans, presidents, prudes, preachers and patriots as "poltroons" and "poobahs." A radical who hated liberals, he made something of a career of speaking Franklin D. Roosevelt and he prided himself that he never wrote a good word about any living president.

Yet, in the 1920s, Walter Lippman called him "the most powerful personal influence on this whole generation of education people."

A prime mover in the effort to create the museum was Carl Bode, a retired professor at the University of Maryland whose 1969 biography, "Mencken," makes the deepest published penetration of the master's life.

Among the opening-weekend events at the house will be the staging at 2 P.M. on Sunday of a short play by two Mencken scholars from Albion College, in Michigan, Russell Ainsz and Charles Crump, "Mencken and Sara."

It is based on the happy-tragic five-year

marriage of the mentor (he was 50) to a much younger writer, Sara Haardt. In frail health when they met, she died in 1936 and Mencken returned to his brother, August, and to his second-floor study in the three-story house where he lived 68 of his 75 years.

The Union Square house, at 1524 Hollins Street, not far from the center of the city, is to be open to the public Wednesdays through Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission is \$1 for adults, 50 cents for children. Nearby are the houses of two other famous sons of Baltimore, Edgar Allan Poe and Babe Ruth, and in a commercial funbelow that would please Mencken's ghost, a saloon, just renamed "Down the Street From Mencken."

H. L. Mencken, a year before his death, and his Baltimore row house. Marilyn K. Yee/The New York Times. The Associated Press

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PEOPLE**Richards Vaults Again**

Bob Richards, once known as the "pole-vaulting parson," has decided after two Olympic gold medals, 15 years of Wheaties commercials and 38 years of speculating to seek the presidency of the United States. Richards, 58, who won gold medals for pole vaulting at the 1952 and 1956 Olympic Games, said he made the decision after he was approached by the Populist Party, which hasn't had a convention since 1982. "I debated and decided and I decided I had to do it for my country," Richards said. Richards, who now lives on a ranch in Waco, Texas, was a minister and professor of philosophy at La Verne College in Southern California when he leaped into the public eye with an Olympic record vault at the 1952 games in Helsinki. Following his Olympic victories, he remained in the public eye as a spokesman for Wheaties cereal. Fifteen years ago, he decided he "just didn't want to be known as the Wheaties guy," and has made a living in recent years on the lecture circuit.

Owners of the Hollywood hotel where the actor John Beale died of a drug overdose filed an \$18-million libel suit against the publisher of a book about the comedian's life because the hotel was described as "seedy." Attorney Gary Bealewick said the description on the book jacket of the Chateau Marmont hotel — a Sunset Strip hotel that catered to the show business elite — had caused "untold harm to the establishment's business."

"Wived: The Short Life and Fast Times of John Belushi" by Bob Woodward, was published June 1 by Simon and Schuster and quickly jumped near the top of The New York Times best-seller list. The reference to the hotel that Bealewick objected to was made in an introduction printed on the book's dust jacket.

A couple who set out two weeks ago to sail around the world in a raft made of driftwood and 5,000 empty plastic bottles have been shipwrecked and have abandoned their voyage, the British Coast Guard said Thursday. A Coast Guard spokesman said the 40-foot (12-meter) homemade vessel, called Arkraft because of its resemblance to Noah's Ark, came ashore Wednesday night near Abbotsbury on the southern coast of England. The two voyagers, Ed Damarc, 50, and Ann Hatton, 28, were last seen walking dejectedly along the beach, the spokesman said.

John Williams, the conductor and Oscar-winning film composer, abruptly resigned Wednesday evening as music director of the Boston Pops Orchestra. He will, however, finish the current summer season, according to Thomas W. Morris, general manager of the Boston Symphony. Williams, who came to the Boston Pops, in 1980 as the successor to Arthur Fiedler, reportedly has been concerned for some time about orchestra disci-

pline. The incident touching off Williams' displeasure was said to have occurred at a rehearsal of one of his own pieces. A few hiccups reportedly came from orchestra players, but such behavior is said to be common toward other composers' works at Pops rehearsals as an expression of opinion . . . In the latest development of the dispute between the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and its conductor for life, Herbert von Karajan, the orchestra has cancelled its recording contract with Karajan in retaliation for the maestro's refusal to direct the orchestra at a concert in Salzburg. The 120 musicians, in an unanimous decision, said they ended the private arrangement with Karajan "because their self-esteem is more important than financial considerations."

Wearing pink lipstick, yellow eye shadow and a green cloak, British rock-star Boy George showed up at Madame Tussaud's wax museum in London for the unveiling of his dummy likeness. He was described as "seedy." Attorney Gary Bealewick said the description on the book jacket of the Chateau Marmont hotel — a Sunset Strip hotel that catered to the show business elite — had caused "untold harm to the establishment's business."

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